REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

BY

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REPORT

ON THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ADMINISTRATION,

1868-69.

INTRODUCTION.

The past year, though marked by continuous anxiety and difficulty to the people and to all interested in them, has fortunately gone by without very serious calamity. That the pressure of straitened means has told upon the poorer classes, is evident from the statistics of almost every branch of the Administration. The Police returns show an increase of 17 per cent in petty crime; the prison population has increased from 13,308 to 13,695, and yet the average duration of imprisonment has been less; the traffic and attendance at fairs have fallen off perceptibly, the figures for 1867-68 and for 1868-69 being respectively—

	Attendance.	*Traffic.*
1867-68 ..	... 1,523,733	Rs. 42,76,459
1868-69 ..	... 1,361,671	,, 35,65,535

Large balances under assessed taxes are accounted for by the ruin or dispersal of the poorer tax-payers; and the revenue realised on salt—the first test of the state of the people—has fallen off so much as to neutralise* the increase from all other heads of a revenue buoyant even under conditions so adverse. Even in those departments in which the degree of advance attained by eight years of

* Since the above was written there has been reason to conclude that great part of the falling off in revenue is not due to a decrease of imports, but to a diversion of the course of trade. This subject will be thoroughly cleared up when the Customs Report is received.

gradual labour has been on the whole maintained, there have been unmistakeable indications that progress has been checked, if not absolutely thrown back, by the scarcity which has contracted the means, and temporarily depressed the tastes of the people. Thus the number of schools and pupils has not decreased, taking the Province as a whole, but in the northern portion of it, where it has always been difficult to excite a popular feeling in favour of education, and where there have been acute, though but short and occasional bursts of distress, the poorer pupils have been largely withdrawn by their parents, who, always disinclined to resign the profits of their childrens' labour for the sake of giving them instruction, have readily given way to the pressure of scarcity. The land revenue has, it is true, been collected with surprising ease and completeness, but it must be remembered that landholders are compensated to a great extent for loss of produce by the increased price which their surviving crop realises. Thus in Chuteesgurh the price of wheat leapt from 52 seers per rupee in April 1868 to 14 seers per rupee in November 1868, and many cultivators must actually have found themselves enriched by the year of scarcity. In short the losses of revenue, which must eventually be met, will arise not so much from the extent of the failure as from its unequal distribution. Had it affected all in like proportions, the landholding classes would have gained instead of suffering. But in some parts of the country the rain-fall has been so capricious that owners of totally devastated villages have been tantalised by the sight of fair and even abundant harvests on the lands of their immediate neighbours. On the whole, although the revenue has been realised without pressure or difficulty, there have been indications, in the slightly increased number of land sales and mortgages, that the rise in the price of grain has been no benefit to some of the more embarrassed landholders. Though the landed classes are as a rule now well off in these Provinces, there are still many who have not yet had time to shake off the burthen of ancestral debt, while others again are too newly established to have accumulated capital of their own, and there must have been landholders in both of these classes who, having forestalled the market by pledging their crops in advance to money-lenders, reaped no benefit from the high prices which ruled after harvest time.

On the whole, however, it may confidently be said that the majority of the landed class have passed through a season of difficulty with comparative impunity, and this conclusion is the more acceptable that the prosperity of the proprietary body has here a peculiarly close connection with that of the community at large. Not only does the great bulk of the population live by agricultural pursuits, but the custom, which still prevails throughout the country, makes the village proprietor the keystone of the system of social economy. On him the greater number, if not the whole, of his tenants depend for their seed-grain and for the means of subsistence until harvest time, while the artizans and village servants depend in their turn on contributions of grain from the cultivators. So that unless the proprietor has stores or credit the whole community suffers.

The main sources of their power of resistance have no doubt been abundance of land, markets constantly enlarging owing to increased facilities of communication, and light land revenue Settlements. But they have benefited largely by the sympathy and succour which have been so freely extended by the State to all who could possibly need them. It must be never forgotten that the measures initiated by the Government in 1868 amount in fact to a new policy. In the earlier years of British rule State assistance was limited to the Native method of remitting revenue, but this under the Native system was only one part of a general scheme which turned on a full recognition of the State as landlord. The Mahrattas probably laid more stress on the rights of property than on its responsibilities, but the greater the share which they assumed of the fruits of the soil, the more helpless they left the cultivating classes; and therefore to prevent an entire collapse of the agricultural system, they were bound to regulate its machinery minutely and watchfully, and in times of difficulty to take almost the whole burthen of supporting farmers, who had never been encouraged or indeed allowed the opportunity of standing by themselves. Thence arose the yearly fluctuation of the assessments, to adapt them to the seasons, and the storage of grain in warehouses whence seed and food grain were lent to the people to be repaid with interest at the first good harvest. Our revenue system, even before it had deve-

loped a proprietary body independent of the State, leant towards European models, and attempts were made from the first, by fixed revenue Settlements on comparatively light terms, to wean the land farmers from their dependence on authority. Hence the Government retired from its position as a grain-dealer, and though our system was obviously better calculated to promote the prosperity of the country in the end, it is questionable if at the commencement of British rule the poorer land-holders did not sometimes look back with regret to the days when they had to exercise no thought for the morrow. In another important branch of relief—the support of the old and infirm poor—our predecessors had a method which it was not easy to replace. The richer inhabitants of the famine stricken districts or tracts were authoritatively invited to succour their poorer neighbours, and thus the Government provided for its starving subjects absolutely without expense. The few thousand rupees which the English Government distributed among millions of people in the first outbreaks of distress with which it had to deal, were a poor substitute for the enforced charity of hundreds of rich men, and even the subsequent system of large Government relief works in selected places, and relief Committees distributing alms contributed, half from private sources, and half from State grants, left a good deal dependent on private impulse, and certainly failed to search out the whole of the existing distress.

The policy adopted during the past year, though in form but a development of former measures, was animated by the bold enunciation of a principle which, if not previously denied, was at least never so unreservedly admitted. The State has now publicly announced its responsibility for the life of the least of its subjects, and has proved to them its good faith by a measure of liberality, regulated rather by the wants of the people than by precedents or calculations. The district officers to whom, living in the midst of the suffering population, manifestations of distress must closely appeal, have not only been encouraged to give free play to their sympathies, but have been warned that they will be held personally answerable for all avoidable loss of life, and it is evident, not only from their reports but from the tangible results of

their action, that this charge has been accepted by them, not as a mere formal duty, but in a full spirit of earnestness and devotion, amounting in at least one instance to sacrifice of life. The difficulties of the seasons, and the means taken to alleviate them indeed occupy the largest share in the annals of the Central Provinces for 1868-69.

The year began with a fair promise of prosperity. The season of 1867-68 had been on the whole favourable, and though the spring crop of cereals had been damaged in the Northern districts by untimely rains, the total out-turn of the year was probably not more than five or six per cent below average. In the Chuteesgurh or Eastern division, which can at present only export when prices are very favourable, the accumulations of grain were considerable, and the Nagpore Province was tolerably well supplied with reserve stocks. In the Northern districts, formerly known as the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, the stores were not so large, but the completion of railroad communication with the grain fields of Northern India, by means of the Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian Railway, had steadied the local markets and created a general feeling of confidence.

Thus prices were everywhere moderate, while in the land-locked markets of Chuteesgurh wheat was selling at 52 seers* for the rupee, probably as low a rate as that quoted in any town in India at the time. The railway works on the Jubbulpore extension of the East Indian Railway and on the Nagpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which found employment for thousands of the day-labouring class, had been completed, but their place was supplied in a measure by the great extension of agricultural operations, consequent on the termination of most of the Revenue Settlement operations, and on the growing prosperity of the cotton trade. On the whole there was every reason to hope for a continuance of the progress which had in seven years increased the revenues of the Central Provinces by 22½ per cent, while it doubled its schools, quadrupled its dispensaries, and gave it many hundred miles of roads.

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* 9s. 2¾d. per quarter.

The monsoon broke early in June, and the first fall was sufficiently favourable to induce the greater part of the cultivating body to commence sowing. In a short time thousands of acres were sown with rice and millets, and every thing was ready for another fall. But day after day went by without rain, by degrees the atmosphere lost its colouring of mist and vapour, and the few fleecy clouds which remained only rolled up to disappear before the noonday sun. An interval of still, bright weather at last set in, which killed all the seed that was not artificially kept alive by irrigation. It was not till after nearly a month of drought that rain fell for the second time, and the cultivators, taking fresh heart, recommenced their sowings from the beginning. Though the loss of time, labour, and seed grain must have been a very heavy blow to them, there were not so far any indications of despondence or even of general tendency to complaint.

The second fall was, however, unfortunately almost as illusory in its benefits as the first, and a long lull followed. As rain held off day by day the cultivators took advantage of the open weather to prepare an unprecedented breadth of ground for the winter sowings, confidently expecting to repair their autumn losses by bumper harvests of wheat. When at last they woke to the conviction that the second break was to be as fatal in its effects as the first, a feeling of real alarm spread through the country, and with the prospect of a total failure of the harvest before them the large grain holders everywhere showed a disposition to lock up their stores. This mattered comparatively little in the richer and more accessible districts, or rather the difficulty which it occasioned was only partial and temporary. But in some thinly populated and imperfectly opened-out tracts the derangement of the markets, occasioned by the closure of the ordinary sources of supply, was very severely felt, not only by the pauper classes, but by many who, having money to buy, were unable to procure grain in exchange. This was especially the case in Dumoh, where there are no large trading towns, and in Chanda which is half covered with forest and scantily peopled. In both of these districts relief works were at once opened out for the poorest classes, and the importation of grain was encouraged and even assisted by the authorities. It may here be said that

this last measure was only authorised in very exceptional cases, and that in Dumoh it certainly had the best effects, inducing traders to follow the lead, and thus allaying the local apprehension of insufficiency of supplies. No long interval would probably have been required to show even the unenterprising grain dealers of a rustic community their own interest, but in the meantime the necessity was pressing, and much distress was no doubt averted by pointing out to the trading classes in the most practical way the difference which communication with the North-Western Provinces through Jubbulpore had made in their position. In a district which drought being almost unknown, ordinarily produced more than enough for local consumption, and which in rare emergencies had always found a ready supply in the neighbouring Nerbudda valley, recourse to distant markets had hardly been requisite, nor indeed could it have been profitable until carriage was cheapened and local rates at Jubbulpore were steadied by the opening of the railway. In the Southern district of Chanda too an authoritative example was to some extent made necessary by peculiar local circumstances, though there was perhaps some inclination among the local authorities to carry it further than was absolutely necessary. The district is not only remote and poor, but it borders on Hyderabad territory for many miles, and the inclination of the people to throw themselves upon the Government for aid was fostered by hearing that considerable assistance had been extended to their neighbours on the opposite bank of the Wurdah. The measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner both in opening relief works and in assisting importation of grain, are reported by him to have created a general feeling of relief and confidence which did much to keep distress at a distance. Except in one isolated portion of Seonee in which there was a temporary panic, the remaining seventeen districts of the Central Provinces did not at this time show any signs of actual scarcity. There were grain riots, it is true, in parts of the Nerbudda valley and elsewhere, but, as after events showed, these were rather popular ebullitions than proofs of general distress. There was never any want of grain in that part of the country, and the railway works gave labour to all who required it; but on the first pressure of drought the landed class of grain-holders showed the same inclination as

elsewhere to close their stores, and though the larger markets, of which there is a sufficient number in the rich Nerbudda valley, still remained open to purchasers, it seemed as intolerable as inexplicable to ignorant labourers that they should find any difficulty in buying food while they had money to pay for it. Fortunately in this and in other Northern districts an opportune fall of rain towards the end of September saved the remainder of the autumn crops and softened the ground for the winter ploughings.

In the Southern portion of the Province the course of the season was more unfavourable, and though a good deal of rice was saved in the "Lake country" of Chanda and Bhundara by cutting the embankments of the tanks and thus sacrificing all prospect of the sugar-cane crop, the cultivators of the Nagpore Province generally had to trust principally to the hardier millets for the means of their support. The worst accounts of all were received from the Eastern division. Chuteesgurh is a bare plateau which in a favourable season is covered with rice, but as the land does not possess the depth and retentive qualities which adapt the true black soil to economise a scanty supply of moisture, a good rain-fall is of the last importance to the crops. Although therefore the failure of rain was not absolutely greater than elsewhere, it was more felt, and the ill effects of the drought were aggravated by the seeming capriciousness of the rain-fall. Not only did the rain-bearing clouds pass over large tracts, leaving them isolated and almost untouched, but where the rain broke it fell in the most unequal manner, deluging one vilage and omitting the next, and sometimes even limiting its benefits to one half of a field while the other was left dry. The Commissioner writes thus on the subject :—

"The crops were to a certain extent only saved by a quicker succession of the showers which fell more sparingly elsewhere ; so partial were these, that one half of my own compound has been deluged with rain, whilst the other had but a few drops ; and whilst the roads in the lines at either end of the town were absolutely dry, the drains in the Sudder Bazar, which lies between them, have been surcharged with rain from a cloud that had broken over it."

"I mention these facts to account for the diversities in the state of the crops in adjacent villages; two of these might be in like good condition, a heavy shower falling opportunely would save the yet green vegetation in the one, whilst an equal quantity of rain upon the other ten days subsequently, came too late to resuscitate the withering crops."

Thus while proprietors who had means of irrigation, or who were fortunate in securing more than their share of the rain-fall, reaped almost an ordinary crop, for which they could command quite extraordinary prices, others lost their crops altogether, and very many of the sufferers were not in a position to bear up against heavy loss. The country has every requisite for prosperity, but it is still, comparatively speaking, newly settled, and the landed classes have not yet attained the strong position of their fellows in more established portions of the Province. Then the ties of landlord to tenant and of tenant to soil are still weak. The former have often not the means to provide for the support of their dependents through difficult times, and land is still so plentiful, that if it were possible to secure a tenant-right agreement, which prevented cultivators from wandering and attached them to the soil at a fair rent, it would be eagerly welcomed by the landlord class. Thus there is a want of cohesion and solidity in the social structure, which weakens the power of the people for resistance to the pressure of general distress, even were not local circumstances against them. But the very abundance of Chuteesgurh in ordinary seasons intensifies suffering in years of failure. The surplus produce is ordinarily so large, and the cost of export so prohibitive, that food is almost a drug, and wages are correspondingly low. When therefore a time of emergency comes, and prices rise to the level prevailing in the surrounding country, the whole conditions of life are changed so suddenly to the classes supported by money earnings, of amore or less fixed character, that the struggle seems almost impossible to them, and, as afterwards proved to be the case, they hardly make an attempt to bear up against their difficulties. Fortunately, the day-labouring class, whether paid in money or in grain, is scanty in Chuteesgurh, where every man who has a pair of bullocks or credit takes a plot of land to cultivate on his own account, or the amount

of suffering would have been out of all proportion to the machinery for relief; and though it had early been evident that here, if anywhere in the Province, large relief measures would be necessary, it was not calculated that the number to be fed would exceed a few thousands out of a population of three millions. At first even this estimate seemed excessive. Roads were opened as relief works in accessible situations, overseers were engaged, tools and medicines were provided, and contracts were entered into for supplying the working gangs with food at fixed rates; but the number of applicants for employ was for the first month or two quite inconsiderable. The District officers, fully recognising their responsibility for human life, neglected no effort to give publicity to their relief measures, but they were always met by the objection, that none, who had any pretension to belong to the tenant class, would work for daily wages. As, however, the regular day-labourers hung back almost as much as the cultivators, there must at that time have either been some prejudice against accepting public charity, or some opening for agricultural labour which was finally closed by the prolongation of the drought through the season of the "rubbee" or winter cereals.

For the failure of the rain crops did not end the losses of the agricultural classes. After all, they had suffered less than they expected. In the Southern or Nagpore division more than half the rice had been kept alive by means of the tanks, and the hardy millets had weathered through the unseasonable dry heat with unexpected vigour. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories a copious fall of rain towards the end of September threw new life into the rice, saved much of the pulses and other miscellaneous produce, and facilitated the rubbee sowings. Altogether perhaps barely a third of the crop was lost in the two main divisions of the Province, but as this third would have amounted to some one and a quarter million qrs. of grain, the landholders had good ground for complaint. In Chuteesgurh the failure had been even more extensive. On all sides therefore the close of the rainy season, with its alternations of hope and anxiety, was welcomed with something like relief; and as, notwithstanding the want of

moisture in the soil, the sowings had been pretty successfully effected, the hopes of all were turned to the coming of the Christmas showers.

The weather turned, but the long cool nights brought no dew, and rain became doubly necessary both to refresh the crops and to throw some moisture into the air and earth. Thus prices still kept up, and distress began to show itself here and there, but especially on the high poor lands to the extreme north of the Province and bordering on Bundelcund. It is probable that the mere local suffering would have been easily dealt with, but in organising measures of relief it was necessary to take into consideration the overflow which they would attract from the starving population of the Native States. All local reports describe a remarkable influx of comparatively respectable looking men, evidently superior to the ordinary run of day-labourers, who were willing to take relief in any form. Accordingly provision was made for all who could work on the imperial line of road from Saugor to Heerapore, while relief houses supported by private subscriptions and Government grants-in-aid were opened for the infirm and aged. Although distress has hardly yet quite disappeared in this quarter it was very sensibly mitigated by the improved prospects of the crops, occasioned by a good fall of rain towards the end of January. In fact it may be said that from that time almost all anxiety with regard to the corn harvests in the upper half of the Province was at an end, except in the comparatively small belt of light soil to the extreme north, where various circumstances, which will be described below, combined to bring about an interval of very severe suffering some two or three months later. The berries and roots too, with which the poorer classes of this Province supplement their ordinary food at all times, were produced this year with unexampled profusion, and kept many alive until better times came.

In the Southern or Nagpore Province no winter rain fell at all in most districts, and the wheat began early to show a stunted and sickly appearance. Yet the ears, although they formed more rapidly than usual, were evidently sound; and, notwithstanding an almost universal concurrence

of unfavourable foreboding, the crops weathered through sufficiently to furnish a harvest which has been estimated as not more than 15 per cent below average. That they did so, is a strong testimony to the extraordinary properties of black soil. Its powers of retaining moisture were well known, and some time after the close of the scanty rainy season it had been noticed that in road cuttings and other excavations a layer of moist soil was reached comparatively near the surface; but it was an unexpected result that the remains of a rain-fall, which had been insufficient to carry through the rain-crops, should have been so held in deposit by the soil, as to keep up a supply of moisture for the wheat through four hot, dry months.

In Chuteesgurh there was neither rain nor a soil capable of doing without it. It has before been explained that when these relief works were first thrown open the poorer classes showed very little inclination to resort to them, though the District officers knowing that hundreds had been thrown out of work by the inability of landholders to support labour, that food was selling at four times its ordinary price, and that the people with whom they had to deal were apathetic beyond all calculation, almost pressed them to escape starvation by accepting work. The numbers employed on relief works were in—

December	..	...	188
January	..	..	1,157
February	..	...	4,433
Until they rose in March to	...	....	9,220

There can be no doubt that this sudden rush for relief was in part due to the growing certainty that the wheat would fail, and in part to the encouragement and exertions of District officers, but it seems clear that not even these stimulants would have been strong enough in themselves to prevail against the *vis inertiæ* of a low stage of civilisation. So long as the works passed through the heart of the distressed tracts the people were willing to accept life at the cost of labour, but when it came to be a question of going out forty or fifty miles for their work, the majority preferred slow starvation

life on jungle fruits. It was therefore found necessary to select works for execution, not so much on the score of their importance and their prospects of after-utility to the country, as of their accessibility to the suffering classes.

No better example could perhaps be found of the dangers of cheap food than the condition of the poorest classes in Chuteesgurh. Living as they do in a country which, fitted to be the granary of surrounding Provinces, is still difficult of access, they seem scarcely to value the life which they can keep up with so little effort. How small their wants are and how overflowingly they are ordinarily supplied, was strikingly evident from the rate of wages which was found sufficient to support them. At first the scale was fixed at 1½ annas (two pence farthing) for a man, 1 anna for a woman, and ½ anna for a child. Probably in no part of India does any lower rate of wages prevail than this, and it would be quite inadequate in any other part of the Central Provinces. Still with wheat and rice selling as low as 48 seers for a rupee (ten shillings per qr.) a labourer is rich on 1½ anna a day. But when prices suddenly sprang up 300 per cent, would it not be thought that the abundance in which he had previously lived would make it impossible for him to limit his wants by the unchanged standard of his means, and that he would either emigrate, or persistently cling to the modicum of relief, which interposed between him and starvation until better times came? What actually happened was that these men to whom food had hitherto come almost for the asking, not content with suddenly dropping down from abundance to bare sustenance, began to pare away from their scanty wages in order to accumulate enough to escape work and sit down for a time in their villages. In fact the standard of their wants and wishes was so low, that they dreaded labour, or rather the inconvenience of labouring in an unaccustomed way, more than hunger. Throughout the course of Chuteesgurh relief administration the main difficulty to be overcome has always been, that the mere prospect of escape from starvation was an insufficient attraction to the labouring classes. It therefore became requisite to relax the principle of making Government relief only attractive when every other means of support had failed, and

of bringing it before the people in a form which would render labour preferable to starvation. To this end it was merely necessary to bring employment to their doors. So long as work did not involve forethought or preparation they were willing enough to accept it. No increase in the rate of wages was requisite ;—indeed when it was found that the labourers were putting-by part of their pay, the scale of wages was reduced to 1 anna for a man, and ¾ anna for a woman, consistently with the imperative necessity of making the most of the public funds and keeping off all able to obtain other means of subsistence, by bringing down wages to the minimum point at which life could be supported.

The harvesting of the spring crops, and the preparations for the rain-sowings, brought about some reduction in the numbers of applicants for relief, but they still remained high until a sudden calamity entirely dispersed them, not to come together again.

Chuteesgurh had always had a bad repute for cholera. The country was bare and treeless, the water-supply was bad, and the habits of the people were against its improvement, for they preferred drinking from muddy tanks stirred up by the village cattle and defiled by bathers, washermen, or even sometimes by dead bodies, to drawing a purer supply from wells. Hence when the returning caravans of pilgrims from Jugurnath spread through the country, the cholera, which they almost always brought with them, found a field prepared to receive it. Till within the last three years Chuteesgurh has hardly been known to escape the annual visitation which keeps down its population, and prevents its wide waste plains from coming under the plough. These yearly epidemics were regarded with such dread that cholera had only to show itself to send the whole population flying from the supposed circle of its influence, and thus the mortality was increased both by the frequent abandonment of the sufferers, and by the effects of panic on their flying relations. The strongest proof perhaps of the horror, with which the possibility of cholera was associated, lay in the willingness of the people to accept the sanitary precautions which had

been suggested, in the form of a simple code, by the Administration. Though these rules were studiously divested, as far as was possible, of all that could excite active opposition, they must from their very nature have been irksome, even if they had not had the dead weight of ancestral custom against them. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, they gained a very fair amount of adherents in Chuteesgurh, especially when it was found that cholera spared the plateau for two years running shortly after their introduction. How much of this immunity was due to preventive measures, and how much to unknown causes, it would be rash even to speculate upon; but it is at least a significant circumstance that the first years of respite should have followed closely on such measures as the introduction of village conservancy, the imposition of restrictions on cholera-stricken caravans of pilgrims, the improvement of the water-supply by the construction of between 2,000 and 3,000 masonry* wells, and the planting of some 106,000 trees.

A year of semi-starvation was however destined to reproduce, or at least to intensify the scourge which had for a time been absent. Cholera appeared early this year in the northern part of the Province, but up to the 12th May 1869 there was no sign of it in Chuteesgurh. On that day it broke out in the gang of labourers employed on the relief works on the Borla road, and in three hours 52 deaths occurred. A panic set in—all who could fled,—and even the native officials in charge showed indications,† both physical and mental, of succumbing. Then followed the crowning blow of all. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Ennis Twyford, an officer of much activity and energy of character, feeling his presence necessary, at once set out for the relief works. During his four days' stay he organised temporary hospitals, giving up his own tents for the purpose, relieved from their duties the Native officials whose health had been affected, and took every other possible step to restore order and confidence. The next

* This was encouraged by small revenue-free grants.

† Hospital Assistant Asghur Ali has since received a letter of thanks from the Chief Commissioner, with the promise of a khillut, in recognition of the spirit and energy which he showed on this occasion.

day, on his return journey, he was himself attacked with cholera and died after a short illness at a road-side village. It cannot be doubted that the death of the chief Civil Officer of the district, a man known to the people for his energy and self-reliance, resulting as it did from an attempt to stay the tide of panic, removed the last barrier against the popular fears ; and whether for this reason or from purely physical causes, the epidemic thenceforward spread and gained ground with such rapidity that all idea of massing labourers on relief works had to be summarily given up. Fortunately the interval which remained until the preparation of the land for the rain crops was short, and it has been tided over without loss of life from starvation, so far as is known. Cholera is still making havoc among the enfeebled labourers, and their cattle, reduced by want of forage, are succumbing by hundreds to the effects of the wet; but, on the other hand, the rains have set in so continuously and gently that the tanks are already filling, while it has been possible to carry on agricultural operations without hindrance or intermission. Neither private exertions nor State aid have been wanting, as will be seen below, to restore losses of agricultural stock, and the season promises fairly to remedy the ravages of what, it is hoped, may now be called a past crisis.

Even this sketch of the course of events in Chuteesgurh has taken such proportions that little space is left for relating the progress of relief measures in other parts of the Province. But although poor-houses have been opened in several districts, and relief works have been in operation in the Dumoh, Chanda, Chindwara, Balaghat, Saugor and Jubbulpore districts, only in the last of these has the distress been sufficiently severe to need separate notice here. Indeed if the miseries of the scarcity were to be measured by their intensity rather than by their extent, the Moorwara* relief operations must be considered to have been more indispensable than those in Chuteesgurh, for the former were too late or too distant to save the lives of many who came seeking for relief from the Native States of Central India. But except in this one respect the habits of the people and the condition of

*In the north of the Jubbulpore District.

the country make it an easier and less responsible task to deal with scarcity in Jubbulpore than in Chuteesgurh. The agricultural classes of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory are little if at all behind their fellows of any other part of India in means and advancement, the country is rich and open with large commercial towns, and lastly, railways and telegraphs steady the local markets, and enable the Administration to exercise a rapid and complete control over what is going on. Chuteesgurh is on the contrary a secluded Province, which can never be thoroughly opened up except by a railway. Even when it is connected with the outer world by the lines of communication liberally sanctioned by the Government of India, and now in progress, the people will still be separated on every side by long stretches of arid jungle from large centres of communication and business; and, rapid as has been their progress of late years,* it must be long before they can form a stable and rich society under the disadvantages of commercial isolation and frequent, if no longer annual, epidemics. Thus while on the one hand long distances, unfinished roads, and slow posts weakened executive rapidity, on the other the ignorance, apathy and superstitition of the people went far to defeat calculation and forecast, and constant watchfulness was necessary to adapt remedies to the exigencies of the moment without the quickness of communication, which alone could have done much to compensate for the absence of complete pre-arrangement.

But though the conditions of the famine in the Jubbulpore district generally accorded with similar manifestations in Northern India, and were thus more easily regulated by the suggestions of ordinary experience than the distress in Chuteesgurh, the District officers had an amount of acute suffering to deal with which tried to the utmost their sympathies and resources. Though the people of Jubbulpore are in general prosperous, there is to the north-east of the district a small tract which has but lately become British territory, having been confiscated after the disturbances of 1857 in requital for the ill-conduct of the Chief to whom it belonged, and added to Jubbulpore in 1865. Here the people, not having had time to save and accumulate, are still much in the position of their neighbours in the surrounding

* The late Settlement of Raepore and Belaspore have increased the land revenue 66 per cent, and yet it is still estimated as not above 1-12th of the gross proceeds.

Native States. Their system of village management, of rents and of cultivating tenures, is ill-fitted to carry the tillers of the soil through a season of difficulty, and when their rice crops failed last year a great number of the cultivators became beggars. To these and to the poor of the hilly tracts in older British territory were added many immigrants from Rewah, Punnah and other States of Bundelkund, who, having heard, from a distance, of work for the able-bodied, and food for the infirm, dragged themselves from far villages to the relief works at Moorwara, the centre of distress and relief, often only to die on arrival. The condition of the newly arrived applicants for relief is indeed described in all local reports as most pitiable. Sometimes living on berries and roots, often reduced to eat the bark of trees, and so numerous as quite to have exhausted ordinary road-side charity, they were, even if they survived, quite unfit to do real work until after a long term of convalescence. Fortunately for them, for the District officers, and for the Administration, it happens that at Moorwara there is a small railway colony at the head of which is Mr. W. G. Olpherts, C. E., a gentleman who has for some years past taken an active interest in the country and the people. With his able and energetic assistance and supervision a complete system of relief, comprising works for the able-bodied, intermediate labour for the convalescent, and poor-houses for the infirm, was rapidly set on foot The funds for the relief works supplied by the liberality of the Government have been judiciously spent on a series of railway feeders laid out by Mr. Olpherts himself, which will do much to develope what is at present rather a poor tract of country. The poor-houses were principally supported by private contributions on the most liberal scale, but as the greater part of these funds was derived from the community of Jubbulpore, which had in addition to support a large body of pauperised immigrants at the city poor-house, application has been made to the Government to bear the whole expense of the Moorwara relief measures from the end of June.

The monthly subscriptions in Jubbulpore, amounted to Rs. 3,000, four of the principal Native bankers and traders contributing Rs. 200 per mensem each, and in addition feeding more than 2,000 persons daily. The numbers relieved in the Jubbulpore district were from four to five thousand per diem,—2,400 on

relief works and 1,700 at poor-houses. But throughout the Province the European and Native communities have shown the utmost willingness to meet the calls made upon them. In the cities of Nagpore, Kamptee and Saugor, considerable sums have been raised by private subscription. In Seonee one Native gentleman has contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the erection of a poor-house. In Chuteesgurh, besides liberally contributing to poor-houses, several of the richer members of the Native community, undertook to find work, each to the extent of his means, for the starving labourers, and 9,000 persons were thus employed for periods varying from 30 days to four months on wells, tanks, and buildings, in addition to the thousands employed on Government relief works. While private charity has thus exerted itself, and local funds from the half "Pandhari" collections allowed to the Administration have been expended to the extent of Rs. 62,000, the liberality of the Government has been unexampled. Not only have Rs. 60,000 been directly expended for relief purposes, viz., Rs. 50,000 on relief works and Rs. 10,000 on poor-houses up to the end of June, but every measure which the local Administration could suggest to alleviate the difficulties of the people has been warmly welcomed and liberally encouraged. It has in consequence been possible from amidst the many inevitable ill-results of drought to extract some permanent benefits for the country. Every year shows more and more the advantage of obtaining a water-supply pure enough for drinking purposes, and, where irrigation is practised, sufficiently abundant to ensure a good harvest of rice and sugar-cane. It early became evident that in the fatal dryness of the season lay a rare opportunity for providing to the utmost against similar calamities in future, and instructions were issued to District officers to encourage by every possible means the deepening and reparation of the parched up tanks and wells. For these purposes Rs. 1,86,000 have been advanced up to the end of July, repayable without interest in periods varying from two to five years, with the result that 190 new wells and 58 new tanks have been constructed, and 328 old tanks and 270old wells have been deepened, enlarged, and repaired. Ordinarily these Tuccavee advances are only made for purposes of permanent utility, but the impoverishment of landholders during the past season, and the difficulty of obtaining rice seed, which will only germinate when fresh,

raised the question whether much distress might not be averted by relaxing the rules, and advancing money for the purchase of seed. The permission of the Supreme Government was unhesitatingly conveyed to this proposal, which has since been carried out by the sanction of advances to the extent of Rs. 98,000 in the districts of Bhundara, Chanda, Raepore, Belaspore, Balaghat, Seonee, and Jubbulpore, repayable within the year should the rice harvest turn out well. As unfortunately Native borrowers who have credit with bankers do not conceal that they prefer running loans at heavy interest to borrowing without interest on condition of prompt and punctual repayment, it is clear that, had not the Government stepped in with these advances, most of the landholders, to whom they were made, must have left their lands uncultivated during a season which promises to be most favourable to the rice crops, and thus added materially to the amount of loss which must be made up before the country can recover from the effects of the drought. The Government has also sanctioned advances to cultivators who have lost their cattle, but, except in one or two localities, it is hoped that no expenditure need be incurred on this account in the Central Provinces, where the grazing grounds are more extensive and varied in character than in Northern India. While an amount of aid has thus been extended to the agricultural classes, which should not only soften the shock of their present difficulties, but should inspire them with confidence in the good-will of the Government to which they are subject, a similar spirit has been allowed to regulate the collection of the land revenue, and District officers have been instructed not to press their demands in cases where prompt payment would be ruinous to landholders suffering from no fault of their own. The autumn instalments were however realised without difficulty, as nearly all landholders had means or credit to pay, and even when offers of delay were made to the revenue-payers of Chuteesgurh, they refused to take advantage of them, except on an assurance that suspension was only preliminary to entire remission—a promise which could not of course be given. As a rule there is now a strong feeling in favour of punctual payment of revenue, and landholders will not voluntarily incur a debt which they know must be paid at a fixed time and within a limited period. Had the wheat harvest been good there would have been very

little loss of revenue, but a second failure quite crippled the the poorer landholders, and the spring instalments of revenue in Chuteesgurh have not been collected in full, though as yet no application has been made for absolute remission. As these payments fall in the current revenue year they need not be further discussed here. Before dismissing the subject it may however be said that the direct loss of produce in consequence of the drought is roughly estimated at seventeen million maunds (2,833,333 qrs.) valued at three hundred and forty lakhs of rupees (£3,400,000), in addition to the indirect injury to the prosperity of the country from the waste of labour, the contraction of trade, and the diminution of population.

The check which the population. and through it the progress of the Province, has received from the effects of cholera on the half-starved labouring masses. has already been mentioned. In the present state of medical and sanitary knowledge it may be almost impossible to combat the approaches of cholera, or to defeat its virulence where it has once made an appearance, but much may be, and is being done to put obstacles in its way. Where drought has been one of its main fostering causes it is natural to look to irrigation as a remedy, and here, as throughout India, the water resources of the country are being most carefully studied. Several large irrigation projects are under discussion, but the further enquiry progresses, the clearer it seems to become that very little dependence can be placed on the supply from the rivers. The low hill country in which these streams rise differs little in climatic conditions from the plains in which water is required, and in a year of scanty rain-fall river-fed canals would probably fail when they were most required, unless the water-supply were kept up by a system of storage in large reservoirs. Drought is, however, a rare evil in these Provinces, and even partial measures may be of service. This subject is discussed at greater length in the chapter on the operations of the Public Works Department.

The completion of the Nerbudda valley railway will be another indirect, though it may be hoped a powerful obstacle to cholera. Epidemics of more or less malignity now spring up almost yearly on one or both of the great lines of communication through the Nerbudda valley and between Nag-

pore and Jubbulpore. The disease is usually generated among the large labouring gangs employed on the road or railway, and is kept up, and perhaps propagated by travellers. When it is no longer necessary to assemble large bodies of the poorest classes on works which must be pressed forward through the heats of May and the rains of June, and when travellers have the means of avoiding the long exposure and fatigue of road journeys, cholera should be as much reduced in the north and centre of the Province, as it undoubtedly has been, since the opening of the railway, on the once fatal line of road leading from Nagpore towards Bombay.

In the meantime the sanitary condition of the permanent centres of population has been most carefully reviewed. There is scarcely a town of any importance which has not been thoroughly examined by the newly created Sanitary Commssioner, and he has been able to report in most respects satisfactorily on the success of the precautions taken against the spread of disease, as will be seen from the chapter on "Sanitation." The progress of the Medical School, also separately noticed in the body of the report, is another important step in the same direction, as it has always been a difficulty in these Provinces to secure a sufficient number of medical subordinates.

Before the subject of material improvements is dismissed brief special mention must be made of the coal discoveries in Chanda and of the results to which they may lead. Chanda is an old but decayed town in the valley of the Wurdah, some 80 miles distant from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and a little less from the foot of the 3rd Barrier of the Godavery Navigation scheme. As will be seen from last year's report and from the chapter in this report on "Mineral Resources," coal has been struck in several places in the Chanda country, and borings are now going on under a Government Mining Engineer, with skilled assistance, to ascertain the extent and value of the coal-fields. There can however be little doubt that if the quality of the coal is sufficiently good for locomotive purposes the available amount will be large enough to warrant the construction of a Railway, which will not only open up the coal-fields, but will traverse some of the finest cotton country in India, and if prolonged to Hyderabad, with a short branch

line to the foot of the 3rd Barrier, will obviate the necessity of the very expensive works required to complete that part of the Navigation scheme. More than £500,000 have already been spent upon the navigation of the Godavery, and as yet it has been difficult to estimate what further sums may be sunk before the 3rd Barrier is opened out, though it is certain that the expenditure must be very considerable. Orders have however now issued for the preparation of estimates embracing every possible item of cost, and, when these are submitted, the Government will be in a position to decide whether, having regard to their advantages to the country and the expenditure at which they are attainable, the works should be completed according to the original conception. If, however, circumstances should gain favour for the project of a branch railway to Chanda, an alternative solution of the difficulty may be found in the prolongation of the line, and both rail and river will gain by forming one line of communication from the East to the West Coasts. It will be seen too from the chapter on "Cotton" that the tract in which is produced "Hingunghat," the most highly prized of Indian cottons, is small; and though a most important step has just been taken, in the establishment of seed nurseries and model gardens, to improve the cultivation and thus to increase the out-turn of this staple, it is not the less desirable to open up fresh fields of production. A railway through the Wurdah valley, and thence on to Hyderabad, would not only facilitate the export of some of the best Indian cottons but would tap the valley of the Paingunga, with its well-known market of Edulabad in the Nizam's territories. Among other local works of importance which have been undertaken this year may be mentioned a scheme for supplying the city of Nagpore with water, or rather for improving and enlarging the existing supply from a reservoir constructed by the Bhonsla dynasty; and the road to connect Raepore with Jubbulpore *viâ* Mundla, the great benefits of which to the Chuteesgurh country were prominently noticed last year.

Passing from questions of material to those of moral progress, some interesting points will be found discussed in the Educational chapter. It is gratifying to be able to record that after many difficulties, some financial and others arising from the prejudices of the people, the problem of normal education of the Sut.

nami Chumars of Chuteesgurh has been at last solved by the consent of the schoolmaster and pupils of the Hindoo Normal school at Raepore to admit these despised low-caste dissenters to share in their labours. Another measure of more immediate and general importance to the welfare of the country has been carried through with equal success. In last year's report it was mentioned that Mr. G. Campbell had given very careful consideration to the position and rights of old cultivators, as affected by the land revenue Settlements then under completion, and had obtained the consent of the Government of India to a fuller, or rather to a wider recognition of their rights, than had yet been conceded to them. It had always been held in these Provinces, where the proprietary class was only called into existence by the present Settlements, and where the revenue practice in force for a quarter of a century had fostered immutability of rents, that the ordinary relation of tenant to landlord would be an insufficient representation of the rights of old cultivators. In all Settlement proceedings, therefore, two lists had been prepared, the one including all cultivators of more than 12 years' standing who whether by descent, or inheritance, or outlay of capital, or other special cause, had gained a right to special consideration, and the other comprising the residuum of 12 years' tenants, whose claims would be amply satisfied by the provisions of Act X. of 1859. It remained however for Mr. G. Campbell to take action upon these lists, and after much discussion it was eventually decided that the grants of proprietary right should be confirmed on the condition that the grantees consented to maintain unchanged, for the current and all ensuing Settlements, the rents fixed at the time of each Settlement for the first or "absolute occupancy" class of tenants. Subsequently the question arose whether these absolute occupancy rights should be considered as saleable, the objections being that the transfer of a mere cultivating tenure by sale or mortgage might be regarded as an invasion of proprietary right, and might lead to complications by throwing small tenant-rights into the hands of town bankers. These difficulties were however got over by the adoption of the provisions of Section 34 of the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1868, under which landlords can claim the power of pre-emption at 5 years' purchase (inclusive of the value of all permanent improvements effected solely by the Ryot since the fixation of rent) of all occupancy tenures offered for sale within their estates. Under these limi-

tations, and on the assurance that they were not to lose their proprietary position, landlords were in general quite willing to admit the claims of old cultivators to fixity of rent, and the measure has been already completed in sixteen districts without remonstrance or difficulty.

Brief notices of every other subject in which the Administration has been engaged will be found in the body of the Report.

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CHAPTER I.

JUDICIAL.

SECTION I.—LAW.

Enactments of the year 1868-69.

The Statute book of the Central Provinces has not been increased during the past official year by the addition of many enactments. There has been no legislation to meet local wants; but a few Acts have been passed which affect the Central Provinces in common with other parts of British India.

Act XIV. of 1868, for the prevention of contagious diseases, empowers Local Governments, with the sanction of the Governor General, to introduce its provisions into any place in which it may be necessary, or advisable to do so, while Act XXVI. of the same year enables Municipalities to pay out of funds at their disposal towards the maintenance of Lock hospitals established under Act XIV. within their limits.

Act II. of 1869 provides for the appointment by Local Governments of Justices of the Peace within the territories subordinate to them.

Act IV. of 1869, the Indian Divorce Act, relating to persons professing the Christian religion, although passed before the close of the official year, did not come into force until the 1st of April.

Act V. of 1869, amending the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces, was similarly passed within the year, but did not come into force until the 1st of June.

Act VIII. of 1869, amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, which also passed by the Legislative Council before the close of the official year, did not come into operation until the 1st June.

The above are the measures passed during the year which concern the Central Provinces, and from their nature it is apparent that they will in no way affect the great mass of the people.

SECTION II.—CIVIL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

The Balaghat district.

2. The Balaghat district has been maintained as a separate charge for another year, and signs of progress and improvement have not failed to manifest themselves. The communications between the highlands and the low-lying valleys of the Wynegunga have been further opened up, and the passes can now be ascended and descended by carts. Short as the time has been since these improvements have been effected, advantage has already been taken of them, and a good deal of traffic has set in between the higher and lower parts of the district. It can scarcely be doubted that the district, as it becomes more accessible, will increase in importance, and advance in wealth and prosperity. During the past year the number of Civil suits which were brought before the Courts has considerably more than doubled; and the Stamp revenue, no bad criterion of the progress of a backward district, has increased by 25 per cent. The advantages of registering deeds and instruments seem also to be well understood, and the number of instruments registered was very much larger than in the preceding year. The Pandhari and the Excise revenue have also increased considerably, and generally the progress made has been sufficient to show the advantages of special supervision.

Tehseelee re-distribution in Jubbulpore district.

3. A change which has been effected in the Jubbulpore district may also be noticed, for though it was only actually effected at the close of the year, it was matured during the year itself. The four Tehseelee sub-divisions, into which the Jubbulpore district was divided, have been reduced to three,—the Tehseelee of Bijiragogurh having been abolished as a separate jurisdiction.

This sub-division was formerly a Native State, and was added to the Jubbulpore district in May 1865. As it was small and as its head-quarters were inconveniently situated, it was decided that it should be merged in the Sleemanabad Tehseel, the head-quarters being fixed at Moorwarra. Some slight alterations were made in the limits of the remaining Tehseels rendering them more compact, and 123 villages were made over to the district of Dumoh, to which they, by their natural position, more properly belonged. Although from the direction of the road and railway, from the position of the principal towns, and from other circumstances, it is impossible to divide the Jubbulpore district into three Tehseelees of equal size, population, and value; the rearrangement now made will not only effect a considerable saving in establishments, but it will promote the convenience of the public generally by giving a more central position to the Sub-collectorate Offices and Courts. Some of the more remote villages in Bijiragogurh alone will suffer in this respect, but they will not be so distant from the new Tehseel as to

occasion them real inconvenience, and on the other hand, a very considerable number of villages in other parts of the district will now find the Tehseel stations more accessible than under the former inconvenient arrangement.

SECTION III.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

4. The number of Civil Courts has slightly diminished during the year, as the cognizance of suits triable by the ordinary Courts below the grade of Courts of Deputy Commissioners was restricted, as far as possible, to one Court, presided over by a selected Officer, instead of allowing the Civil business to be distributed generally, between all Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners who might be serving at the same place. The diminution, however, need not be a matter of concern, as it was brought about with the express object of furthering the convenience of the public and the efficiency of the Courts.

5. At the close of the year the undermentioned Courts were exercising jurisdiction under Act XIV. of 1865 :—

Court of the Judicial Commissioner	1
Courts of the Commissioners	4
Courts of the Deputy Commissioners	19
Courts of the Assistant Commissioners...	23
Courts of the Tehseeldars	36
Naib Tehseeldars' Courts	7

And there were six Small Cause Courts established under Act XI. of 1865 :—

Principal Court of Small Causes,	Nagpore City ..	1
" "	Jubbulpore City ..	1
" "	Jubbulpore Cantonment	1
" "	Saugor Cantonment ..	1
" "	Kamptee Cantonment	1
" "	Asseergurh Cantonment	1

Increase in litigation.

6. During the year 1868 the number of new suits which came before the Courts was 56,779, value Rs. 36,71,164 (£367,116), against 48,159, value Rs. 30,01,679 (£300,167) in 1867, which gives an increase of about 17 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rs. 64 (£6-8*s*). Taking the whole number of suits, there were 90 per cent below Rs. 100 (£10) in value, 98·8 per cent below Rs. 500 (£50), and only 1·2 per cent above that sum.

7. The description of suits continues much the same as in former years. About 89 per cent are for money due on contract, leaving only 11 per cent for other description of claims. The proportion in which suits came before the various classes of tribunals was as follows:—

Description and distribution of suits.

Before Small Cause Courts	16	per cent
Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars' Courts ..	46·5	„
Station Courts	37·5	„

The manner in which the suits were disposed of may be thus shown:—

Withdrawn or struck off on default, ...	22·	per cent.
Uncontested, but decreed ex parte	11·6	„
By compromise or consent	9·	„
By confession	36·	„
By arbitration	0·6	„
Total uncontested ..	79·2	

Contested cases tried and decided in favour of plaintiff—

In whole	9·7
In part	5·9
In favour of defendant	5·2
Total contested trials ..	20·8

8. The percentage of suits disposed of by arbitration is the same as last year, but considering the proportion of contested suits was only 20 or 25 per cent, and the simple character of the litigation, arbitration could only have been advantageous in a few cases, and the number in which both parties would consent to arbitration would, of course, be fewer still. The Courts, however, have been instructed by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner on this point, and his instructions may perhaps have the effect of inducing Judicial Officers to try to make suitors refer their differences to arbitration more frequently than is now the case.

Arbitration.

9. The average duration of contested cases was 18·8 and of uncontested cases 13·6 days in 1868. This duration, though slightly in excess of that shown last year, is by no means excessive.

Duration of suits.

The average number of hearings in suits was 2·3, being slightly less than in 1867. According to the rule formerly prescribed the institution of a suit was reckoned as a hearing, this has now been altered, and from the 1st January 1869 the proceedings at the institution of a suit will not be considered as a hearing.

Appellate business.

10. The number of regular appeals on the files of the Appellate Courts was 1,260, against 1,245 in the previous year. Of these, 119 were in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, 801 in the Courts of Commissioners, 459 in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts,—25 per cent being either partly or wholly successful. Only 82 appeals were instituted in Commissioners' Courts from decrees in suits under the Rent Law.

Execution of decrees.

11. There were 31,827 applications for execution filed during the year, as compared with 27,942 in the previous year, and execution took place in 19,705 cases. The more regular and rapid procedure for executions of decrees introduced last year has continued to work very advantageously.

Authorized Pleaders.

12. The number of authorized Pleaders constituting the Local Bar of the Central Provinces has slightly increased,—at the last examination seven were successful in passing, whilst in 1867 none were able to do so.

Summary of results.

13. Briefly the general results of the year may be stated thus:—The number of regular Civil suits brought before the Courts has very considerably increased, by not less than 17 per cent. This increase is proportionally greater than had been shown for some years past; but the tendency of Civil suits to increase in number had always been manifest. No special cause can be assigned for the peculiarly great increase during the past year; but it may be remarked that, although every district did not show a larger number of suits, still the increase was very generally distributed throughout the Provinces. The value of suits continued small, and nearly 90 per cent of the suits were for money due. Comparatively few cases remained undisposed of at the close of the year, and the action of the Courts taken as a whole was characterised by due promptitude. Appeals continue to be few in number, and it would seem as if the public generally were satisfied with the correctness of the decisions of the Courts of first instance; while the Officiating Judicial Commissioner expresses a very favourable opinion of the correctness and regularity of their procedure.

Section IV.—Criminal Justice.

Aggregate of crime.

14. The aggregate of crime for the year 1868 shows an increase over the previous year, which was a remarkably favourable one; but this increase is probably not more than may fairly be accounted for by the distressed state of the country, nor can it be taken to indicate any change for the worse in the general character of the people.

15. The number of reported offences for the last three years stands thus :—

Year.		Cognizable offences.	Non-cognizable offences.	Total.
1866	..	23,797	11,359	35,156
1867	..	20,208	11,532	31,740
1868	..	22,370	13,398	35,768

The increase here shown was not characterised by any unusually bad features, and was chiefly in that class of offences which may be termed the "common" crime of the country, such as criminal and house-trespass, thefts, petty breaches of the peace, &c.

Heinous crime.

16. The following table gives a slight increase in the graver kinds of offences ; but when compared with the area and population these offences must still be considered as unfrequent :—

	Offences.		
	1867.		1868
Murder	64	..	85
Culpable homicide	24	..	21
Robbery	53	..	76
Dacoity	22	...	30
Grievous hurt	106	..	88
Total...	269	...	300

Murders.

17. There were no murders by Thugs in 1867 or 1868 ; 17 were committed by robbers, against 10 in 1867. 4 were connected with witchcraft or superstition. "In one case a man was supposed to be a cholera infect. "In another, a reputed sorcerer was called in to avert cholera, and was "killed for failure. In a third, a sorcerer was killed for his supposed "evil doings. And in the fourth case, an old woman belonging to a "party of Bunjaras was killed on the supposition that she was a witch, "and had been the cause of several deaths which had occurred in the "head-man's family. They were not in any case accompanied by cir-"cumstances of special cruelty. Eighteen children were murdered "for the sake of their ornaments, mostly by acquaintances of the "victims."

Robbery and dacoity.

18. Although more numerous than in 1867 the cases of robbery and dacoity are very few, and the majority of the dacoity cases differed little from rob-

bery in character—only 6 or 8 being of a serious or daring character. In the districts of Raepore, Chindwara, and Sumbulpore there were none.

Offences against property unaccompanied with violence.

19. The number of offences under this head has increased, but it is remarkable that the increase was confined to the Northern and Eastern circles, while in nine districts this particular crime decreased, notwithstanding a very unfavourable agricultural year.

Vagrancy and bad livelihood.

20. The number of cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood have decreased from 389 in 1867 to 311 in 1868. Fewer illegal arrests were made by the Police under Section 101 of the Procedure Code since the issue of orders by the Inspector General of Police.

Nuisances.

Other cognizable offences.

21. The orders issued during 1867 on the subject of illegal and indiscriminate arrest have reduced the number of cases from 1,788 in 1867 to 1,287 in 1868. Other cognizable offences have also decreased.

Tribunals.

22. The number of criminal tribunals has somewhat increased, chiefly in the number of Courts presided over by Honorary Magistrates. The total number of Magistrates, Stipendiary and Honorary, was 205, located in 108 places.

Action of the Courts.

23. The total number of persons brought before the Magistrates was 45,462, of whom—

11,014	were	disposed	of by	Honorary Magistrates.
15,906	"	"	"	paid Subordinate Magistrates.
14,353	"	"	"	full power Magistrates.
655	"	"	"	Jail Magistrates.
3,534	"	"	"	Chief Magistrate of districts.

The number of cases before the Sessions Courts (351) would, taking into consideration the increase of crime, be small, were it not that Magistrates of districts disposed of 208 cases under the provisions of Act XV. of 1862. They also disposed of 590 out of 596 appeals preferred to them in their appellate jurisdiction.

Honorary Magistrates.

24. The number of Honorary Magistrates in these Provinces at the close of the year was 84. A large proportion of the criminal work was performed by them; and it was, on the whole, carefully and well done.

Justice has been administered by them in some places where otherwise it might not have been accessible, while the personal honor attaching to the office is fully appreciated, both by themselves and by the people. During the year the formation of Benches of Honorary Magistrates was under consideration, but the system has not as yet been introduced, in fact it could only be adopted in one or two large towns, for in the interior of districts it is very rare for more than a single Honorary Magistrate to be in one place or in the same neighbourhood.

Result of Criminal Trials.

25. Out of the 45,462 persons brought before the Magistrates—

11,030 persons were discharged without trial.
6,165 „ „ acquitted.
27,435 „ „ convicted.
345 „ „ committed or referred.
315 „ died, escaped, or transferred.
172 „ remained under trial at the close of the year.
209 „ were convicted by the Sessions Court, and 80 acquitted—a result not quite so favourable as in the previous year, when the numbers were 274 to 87 respectively.

Punishments.

26. The number of persons convicted was 27, and these were punished in the following manner :—

Fined	Fined only	17,866	
	„ and flogged	16	
	Total	17,882	64·5 per cent.
Imprisoned.	Imprisoned only	3,627	„
	„ and fined	1,773	„
	„ and flogged	318	„
	Total..	5,718	20·7 „
	Flogged only	3,961	14·5 „
Transported.	For terms	38	
	„ life	22	
	Total ..	60	0·2 „
	Death	24	0·1 „

The percentage of persons fined or flogged, *i.e.* not sent to jail, is the same as last year (79), which is a large and satisfactory proportion.

Fines.

27. The fines imposed stood, as regards their amounts, in the following proportions:—

Not exceeding Rs.	5	—	73·43 per cent.
" " "	50	—	25·22 " "
" " "	200	}	1·35 " "
" " "	1,000		
Exceeding "	1,000		

If Rs. 8,000 be set aside for fines exceeding Rs. 1,000, the average would be the same as the previous year, viz. Rs. 8, which was considered a high one; but an average so struck cannot be accurate. The general tendency of the Courts is still, perhaps, to fine somewhat too highly, and this has been again pointed out by the Officiating Chief Commissioner. About three-fourths of the fines were realised, the realizations varying from 42 to 94 per cent in different districts.

Flogging.

28. Whipping is still much resorted to as a punishment, and is very generally believed to be as such highly efficacious and deterrent in cases of petty theft. At the same time care is taken that it is not inflicted except in cases in which it is warranted by the nature of the offence, and suitable to the condition of the offender.

Imprisonment.

29. Imprisonment is not awarded as a punishment in the great majority of cases, but apparently reserved for more serious offences deserving more than a simple fine, and for persons previously convicted.

Appeals, references, and revisions.

30. 1,000 cases were appealed; of these, 221 were found to be inadmissible. In 122 instances orders were modified, in 306 they were reversed. 26 sentences of death were referred to Judicial Commissioner's Court for confirmation, 18 were confirmed, 5 reversed, 1 commuted to transportation for life, 1 remained under reference, and in the other case the prisoner died before the reference was disposed of.

The sentences passed on 43 persons were modified, and 230 sentences or orders were cancelled for over-severity and illegality respectively. The greater part of these orders were in vagrancy and bad livelihood cases.

Duration of trials.

31. The average duration of trials was,—

	Days.
In cases sent up by Police	3½
" " before Magistrates other than Police cases...	9
" " committed to Session Courts	55
In appeals to Session Courts	18

These averages show little change from those of the previous year, except in cases committed to the Sessions Courts, where the average is 30 days better than in 1867.

Summary of results.

32. On the whole the results of the year cannot be considered unsatisfactory. In a season of famine and distress, crime has increased but little, and is still comparatively unfrequent. Organised crime on a large scale is efficiently kept under. The Courts work with increasing regularity and precision, and they are closely supervised by the Judicial Commissioner.

SECTION V.—POLICE.

Police Force.

33. The Police Force at the close of the year 1868 numbered 8,632 men including—

41 European Officers.
249 Native Officers.
7,979 Constables.
363 Mounted Constables.

Cost.

34. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 11,81,810-9-0, of which amount Rs. 10,53,869-7-5 was derived from Imperial Funds, Rs. 3,442-11-3 from private persons and offices supplied, and Rs. 1,24,498-6-4 from Local Funds,—being less than in the preceding year by Rs. 32,435.

Distribution.

35. The distribution of the Regular Force was as follows:—

325 men were employed as armed guards over treasuries.
330 " " guarding jails.
1,150 " " at head-quarters of districts and absent on leave.
5,540 " " on Police duty.

This gives an average of 61 men at each of the 131 sub-divisions or station-houses, and about 16 men to each of the 491 Police Posts.

Results of Police action.

36. The results of the Police action during the year may be thus shown:—76 per cent of reported cases were investigated, against 68 per cent in the previous year. Arrests were made in 70 per cent of the cases enquired into, against 80 in the previous year. 20,971 persons were arrested by the Police, of whom nearly 12 per cent were released. 17,677 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 11 per cent were dis-

charged without trial, 7 per cent were acquitted, and 82 per cent were convicted or committed. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 4,15,985, of which 33 per cent was recovered.

Crime.

37. The total number of offences committed in 1868, as compared with 1867, gives an increase of 17 per cent, still the amount of crime in 1868, an unusually hard year for the poorer classes, will compare very favourably with the years 1865 and 1866, both ordinarily prosperous years.

Heinous crime.

38. Taking the more heinous offences, there were 85 murders, 19 attempts at murder, 21 culpable homicides, and 29 cases of dacoity none of which was however attended with murder. Of these, 7 cases were simple grain thefts, and 6 cases ordinary highway robbery committed by more than five persons. The Chutteesgurh Division was entirely free from this crime, while in the Jubbulpore Division there were 9 cases, though there had been none in the previous year. As far as could be ascertained, these offences were committed by occasional offenders, and not by professional dacoits.

Special Dacoity Agency.

39. As it was found that the ordinary Police were quite able to deal with this class of crime, the services of the Special Dacoity Agent were dispensed with in July 1868, nor has there been any occasion to regret the abolition of the special agency. The District Police has also met with considerable success in discovering and apprehending offenders in cases which occurred in former years. Towards the close of the year, a notorious freebooter and dacoit, by name Desraj, with three of his followers, was captured in the Wurdah district, and his apprehension will, it is hoped, have the effect of breaking up a considerable association of criminals.

Ordinary crime.

40. In minor offences against property, &c., there has been an increase of 17 per cent, principally in theft of all descriptions, the prevalence of which is attributed to the scarcity which prevailed during the latter part of the year.

Accidents.

41. The following table shows the number of accidents to life during the year repord by the Police:—

	1867.	1868.
From wild beasts	506	386
„ snake bites	717	832
„ drowning	1,126	858
„ falling of walls and houses	77	51
„ suicides	314	390

Accidental fires caused loss of life to 67 persons, and of property to the extent of Rs. 12,73,163. The great increase in the latter is owing to a large fire in Boorhanpore in which 492 houses and Rs. 10,22,044 worth of property were destroyed.

Police schools.

42. During the year allowances of Rs. 10 per mensem were sanctioned by the Government of India for School-masters for Police Schools. This has enabled District Superintendents to procure a better class of instructors trained to scholastic duties. The progress made in education has been very good, though owing to the general distress and scarcity of food, which forced parents to employ their children in adding to the family earnings, the attendance has considerably fallen off.

General conduct of Police.

43. The bearing of the Police towards the people has, on the whole, been favourably spoken of. The following statement shows the number of punishments inflicted by Police officers and Magistrates :—

	1867.	1868.
By Magistrates.		
Fined	113	125
Imprisoned	113	102
Other punishments	3	12
By Police Officers.		
Fined	2,538	937
Dismissed	530	467

44. These results are satisfactory, as they indicate an improvement in the discipline of the force and in the behaviour of its members. Fine was formerly very much resorted to as a punishment for petty breaches of discipline, and it is impossible to view the smaller number of fines imposed without approval.

SECTION VI.—JAILS.

Jail buildings.

45. For some years past the construction of a system of jails for these Provinces has been going on, and during the year which has just gone by, the erection of jail buildings has been steadily progressing. The jail at Sumbulpore and the lock-ups at Seroncha, Wurdah, and Mundla have been completed. Three of the larger jails, viz., those at Nagpore, Hoshungabad, and Raepore, and the smaller jail at Dumoh will, it is expected, be finished by the end of the year. At Seonee, Saugor, Baitool, Chindwara, and Nursingpore, the existing prison buildings are good; and as the works at Jubbulpore and Khundwa are well advanced, there will be little left to be done at the end of the year, beyond improving the accommodation at Belaspore and Bhundara.

Number of prisoners.

46. The total number of prisoners in custody during the year amounted to 13,695 in 1868, against 13,038 in 1867. The daily average number however has fallen off, being 3,548 in 1868, compared with 3,686 in the previous year. This result is due to the comparatively shorter periods of imprisonment to which convicts were sentenced. On the last day of the year the number of prisoners remaining in jail was 3,635, of whom 3,383 were males and 252 females. The statistics for the past year show for the first time female prisoners distinct from male prisoners. Of the prisoners who thus remained in jail on the last day of the year, 358 had been once previously convicted, 113 twice previously, 66 more than twice; and the number of previous convictions with regard to 27 was not ascertainable.

Juvenile prisoners.

47. The number of juvenile offenders is still large; they are kept as much as possible apart from the other prisoners. In the Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Raepore, and Baitool jails they are separately accommodated, and while in prison they are taught reading and writing and also some useful trade. They attend school for four hours every day, and six more are spent in the workshops.

Instruction.

48. One hour a day is devoted to the education of the adult prisoners. The results have not been clearly ascertained. Much may not have been effected in the way of instruction, but even small results are not to be despised, and the mental discipline imposed by school attendance is valuable even where the sum of learning is small. It is hoped that by next year more accurate information on this subject will be available.

Prisoners, of what castes.

49. Agriculturists and labourers are found to constitute about two-thirds of the jail population; of the remainder, shop-keepers, servants, cotton-spinners, weavers, and beggars, are the most numerous. The number of artizans is, at the outside, one-sixth of the whole jail population.

Escapes.

50. Thirty-eight prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 28 were re-captured, being a larger proportion than in 1867, when the numbers were 29 and 13 respectively. The increase in the number of escapes was owing to the overcrowded condition of some of the jails during a portion of the year. The agricultural distress had as one of its results a considerable increase in petty crime, and consequently in commitments to jail, some jails receiving more prisoners than they could well accommodate, while the presence of cholera in many parts of the country hindered the ready transfer of prisoners from one jail to another.

Conduct of prisoners.

51. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good. The number employed in watch and ward was 4 per cent. Besides "Prison offices" there

are other rewards for good conduct. The one most prized is remission of sentence. A prisoner of general good conduct and unexceptional diligence in the performance of his work can obtain remission of one-twelfth of his sentence. This indulgence has been obtained for 37 men during the year. The other minor rewards are gratuities varying from 1 to 8 annas a month, removal of fetters, and reduction of work, all of which are highly appreciated.

Rewards for prisoners.

52. The number of prisoners employed on manufactures increased from 881 in 1867 to 1,105 in 1868. The average earnings of each prisoner, though less than in 1867, are still high. Fewer prisoners were employed on jail buildings, in making roads, and similar labour, and this was owing to the completion of several jail buildings. In 1867 the average daily number employed in jail buildings was 1,106, and on roads 109. In 1868 there were employed on these works 862 and 61 respectively, and the number employed in menial duties decreased from 521 to 450. The *bonâ fide* earnings of the prisoners were,—

Employment of prisoners.

Financial.

By those employed on manufactures	Rs. 58,329	8	11
" " " " new jail buildings ..	" 36,104	6	1
" " " " roads..	" 2,392	6	1

The expenditure has been somewhat reduced. It amounted to Rs. 2,40,835-12-0 in 1868, against Rs. 2,44,572-7-9 in the previous year. The average expenditure for each convict was Rs. 67-13-11. The net cost per annum to Government of each prisoner was, after deducting the amount defrayed by his own labour, Rs. 40-9-3.

53. The improved health of the prisoners is most satisfactory, being markedly lower than the average of the last six years. The percentage of prisoners under medical treatment has fallen from 51 in 1867 to 39 in 1868. The average daily sick rate was 179, against 213 in the previous year. In no jail has the sick rate reached 8 per cent. The death rate, which fell from 5·43 to 4·07 in 1867 was only 3·01 in 1868; and in five jails no deaths at all occurred. These figures give some ground for hoping that improved accommodation and more skilful supervision are beginning to bear their fruits.

General health of prisoners.

54. The School of Industry at Jubbulpore has worked well during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 32,601-6-6, the profits Rs. 29,605-0-7. The manufactures at this institution still maintain their high reputation. Tents have been sent to all parts of India, and even to Bushire and Muscat. A large commission is now in progress from a London carpet Merchant. An order for a carpet for Her Majesty the Queen was also received.

School of Industry.

There remained at the end of the year 184 Thug approvers, and 223 Dacoit approvers. Their wives and families numbered 1,800 souls. With the exception of a few men, who are locked up in the Thuggee jail, all these men live in the Thuggee village at Jubbulpore. During the year 25 men died, most of them it is said from old age; and 60 approvers and 7 prisoners are from old age unable to work. The Dacoit prisoners who remain number 75, and the Thug prisoners 10,—the total number of approvers and prisoners being 1,192.

A gold medal, two silver medals, and several certificates were awarded at the Akola Exhibition for the manufactures of this Institution.

General results.

55. On the whole the Jail administration may be said to have advanced during 1868. There was some falling off in prisoners' earnings, but the sums thus realised are still high, as compared with the corresponding returns for other Provinces. On the other hand, expenditure was reduced, and the really considerable improvement in the health of prisoners points to increased strictness and closeness of supervision in almost every department of Jail management.

SECTION VII.—REGISTRATION.

Number of instruments registered.

56. A second year has passed since the organization of a special department for the Registration of Assurances, under Act XX of 1866. The introduction of the Act into the Central Provinces met with great success during the first year, and this success has since then continued to increase. The number of instruments registered during the year was 17,798. Of this number, 11,279 were optionally registered and 6,519 compulsorily. Compared with the previous year, registration, as a whole, had increased by 34 per cent; while optional registration showed an increase of 27 per cent, and compulsory of 49 per cent. It has been a matter of satisfaction to see that optional registration is so much resorted to. In every district the people seem fully alive to the advantage of thus publicly recording their agreements.

Financial results.

57. The financial results are also satisfactory. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 43,791-8-11 (£4,379), and the total expenditure, including the cost of certain iron safes purchased during the year, to Rs. 34,871-15-1 (£3,487). Therefore after paying all expenses there remained a considerable balance in favour of the department. As the registration fees are very moderate this result is very satisfactory.

Registration indices.

58. At the close of the year all the Registration indices had been compiled in alphabetical order, and were open for search at the Registrar General's Office.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE.

SECTION I.—LAND TAX.

The Government demand.

59. It will not be necessary in this place to repeat what has been stated in other parts of this report, regarding the character of the season and its effects on the agricultural out-turn. To confine the narrative here to the fiscal concerns of the year, a reference to the figured tables among the Appendices will show that the Government demand under the head Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 59,46,468 (£594,647), showing a considerable increase over that of the preceding year, when it was Rs. 43,54,931 (£435,493). But it was explained in the last report that in eleven of the nineteen districts, the second of the two land revenue instalments due on the 15th February bordering on the close of the official year was, for reasons then stated, and with the sanction of Government, made payable annually on the 15th April or within the first month of the following year, so that in the accounts of 1867-68 there was thus a nominal decrease by transfer of about fourteen and three-quarter lakhs of Rupees (£148,000). In the year under report the demand being for a full year's revenue under the new arrangement the increase apparent is mostly nominal, but it includes a small real increase of Rs. 1,07,833 (£10,783), chiefly resulting from revision of Settlement in Chutteesgurh and Mundla.

Collections.

60. Of the above actual realizable demand the amount collected was Rs. 59,18,189 (£591,819), besides Rs. 12,427 (£1,243), collected on account of land revenue balances of previous years; leaving uncollected at the close of the year on both accounts Rs. 27,309 (£2,731), of which Rs. 10,417 (£1,042), come under the designation of nominal or irrecoverable, and of actually realizable balance only Rs. 16,892 (£1,689), or ·28 per cent of the year's demand. The aggregate of these balances is very little above what it was in the previous year, and is altogether much less than what might have been expected in a year of severe and universal drought.

Balances.

Position of the landholders.

61. Everywhere the collection of the revenue seems to have been prompt; even in Chutteesgurh, where the Commissioner was authorized to recommend suspension if necessary, the landholders preferred paying up, having it is said a wholesome distaste to remaining in debt to the Government, and a vague fear of losing the proprietary right to the land only

recently conferred on them at the Settlement. At the same time it has to be remembered that in a bad agricultural season in which a portion even of the crop has been saved and as is notoriously the case in Chutteesgurh, there are reserve stores of rice and wheat in the possession of almost every village proprietor, the enhanced prices of grain obtainable in the market and the large demand both for export and for local consumption furnish the landholders with the means for meeting their liabilities to the State. That there was no coercion necessary in the realization of the revenue is further evident from the Return of Processes and Dustuks. In Chutteesgurh, where most injury was done to the crops, not a single coercive process was put into force during the year, and a few formal reminders (dustuks) seem to have been all that was required to ensure the realization of the Government demand. Registers of proprietary mutations show that many landholders who might have still gone on bearing their burden of hereditary debt through a favourable year, have been forced to succumb by the pressure of the season, and a good deal of land has consequently changed hands. On the whole, taking sales by decree of Court and private transfers together, the value of the proprietary title seems well appreciated in the market.

Litigation under the Rent Laws.

62. The amount of litigation under the Rent Laws is represented by 8,594 cases brought before the Courts during the year, against 5,751 in the year previous. As before, the majority of the cases are those by landlord againt tenant, only 517 cases having been brought by tenants against landlords. Applications under Section 25 of Act X. of 1859 by landlords to arrest the growth of occupancy by tenants-at-will numbered 515 only, against 784 in the previous year. On the other hand, of the 517 tenant cases 356 were suits to recover possession.

Putwarees' papers.

63. Considerable improvement was made in the prompt filing of the Putwarees' papers, containing the agricultural statistics of the year in all districts where the Settlement has been finally and some time completed. But the matter still needs attention.

Settlements.

64. At the commencement of the year only five districts, Mundla, Nimar, Chanda, Raepore and Belaspore were still in the hands of the Settlement officers. The final Settlement reports for the districts of Belaspore and Raepore have been received, thus concluding Settlement operations in 14 districts. The Settlements of the remaining districts will, it is hoped, be entirely completed and reported by the end of October.

Progress.

65. The out-turn of work has been good. The boundaries of 230 villages have been demarcated during the year. The remainder being wholly or partly waste, have been excluded and reserved as State property. This part of the

Settlement operations is entirely finished. 230 villages and 22 zemindaree estates in the Chanda district, comprising in all 3,545,239 acres, or 5,540 square miles, have been measured field by field. This area is greater than that measured in the preceding year. The comparison between the professional and Putwarees' returns is progressing, and testifies to the correctness of the latter, the average difference not exceeding 3 per cent.

Assessment.

66. The following is a detail of the assessments made and sanctioned during the year :—

District:	*No. of villages.*	*Assessed Jumma*
Mundla	911 ...	26,256
Chanda	78 ..	1,579
Raepore	582 ..	26,342
Nimar	60 ..	12,785

giving a net increase of Rs.16,871 or 33 per cent on the original jumma. The tribute of 16 non-feudatory Zemindars of Raepore has also been revised, resulting in an enhancement of Rs. 11,208.

The revision of the land tax has now been entirely completed in all districts, excepting Sumbulpore, of the Central Provinces. The aggregate result of this revision up to the end of the year shows an enhancement of Rs 6,59,847 or 12½ per cent, the demand having been raised from Rs. 53,45,526 to Rs. 60,15,373, exclusive of the tribute payable by feudatories and the quit-rent levied from Muktadars and other privileged holders.

Record of Rights.

67. The record of rights and the adjustment of rents are all but completed, the rents of 172 villages only remaining to be adjusted. Considerable progress was also made in carrying out the orders of Government regarding the future status of absolute occupancy ryots paying at fixed rates for the term of Settlement.

Attestation of holdings.

68. The attestation of holdings has been entirely completed, and the subordinate rights of cultivators and other occupiers of land have been carefully revised. The enquiries into rent-free tenures are very nearly complete, only 18 cases remaining for decision at the end of the year.

Waste lands.

69. During the year 218,438 acres have been excluded from village areas and adjudged to be State property. The total area thus reserved up to date amounts to 18,432 square miles. This operation has now been con-

cluded in all the districts of the Central Provinces, except Nimar and Sumbulpore; in the former there is little left to be done, in the latter no Settlement operations have as yet been undertaken.

Cost of Settlement operations.

70. The cost of Settlement operations for the year has been Rs. 1,98,175, or little more than half of the cost of the preceding year.

Section II.—Other Taxes.

Customs.

Salt duties.

71. This department is administered by a special Agency. The Commissioner's Annual Report has not yet been received, but from the figured Statements of the receipts and expenditure of the year there appears to have been a considerable failure of revenue from the salt duties to the extent of Rs. 2,50,537 (£25,054). So far as can be judged from the information supplied, the loss is confined to the two Custom-houses which tax the imports into the Saugor and Nerbudda tracts from Rajpootana. At the Saugor Custom-house alone the loss has been Rs. 2,98,191 (£29,819), and at the Hoshungabad Custom-house Rs. 7,827 (£783). So large a diminution in the trade is no doubt due to the effects of the famine in Central India, and to the collapse of the carrying agency from the want of water and forage for the cattle along the route. On the other hand, there has been considerable activity in the salt trade with the Western Coast, which is borne by the railway, and pays duty at the Nagpore Custom-house. At this post the revenue collected in the previous year was Rs. 5,31,448 (£53,145), while in 1868-69 it amounted to Rs. 6,57,350 (£65,735). Part of this increase, however, has been earned at the expense of the Raepore Custom-house which taxes salt imported on pack bullocks from the Eastern Coast. The cheaper railway borne Western Coast salt spreads annually further and further eastwards, and competes actively with the eastern salt where they meet. Thus the Raepore Custom-house revenue fell from Rs. 2,72,862 (£27,286) in the previous year to Rs. 2,02,441 (£20,244).

Sugar duty.

72. The Customs duty on sugar has risen from Rs. 66,517 (£6,652) in the previous year to Rs. 83,579 (£8,358) in the past year, the increase being principally at the Nagpore Custom-house. The article taxed is known as "Mirzapore sugar" which crosses the Customs cordon westward into the Native States of Bundelcund and the Berar country.

73. Taking the Customs revenue from salt and sugar together with the item 'Miscellaneous' which includes confiscations and the like, the receipts for the past two years stand thus :—

Gross collections.

1867-68 ..	.. Rs. 17,74,417	..	... (£177,442)
1868-69 ..	.. „ 15,45,985	..	.. (£154,598)
	Loss Rs. 2,28,432	..	.. (£22,843)

The charges of collection have amounted to Rs. 4,81,957 (£48,196) or to nearly 26¼ per cent on the gross receipts.

74. The excise on liquor under what is known as the "Sudder Distillery" system has been in operation throughout the Central Provinces during the twelve months of the past year, it having been first introduced into the Nagpore Division and two other districts during the early months of the previous year. A close comparison between the results of the two years is therefore not feasible. Viewed generally there has been a slight falling off, viz., from Rs. 9,74,707 (£97 471) in 1867-68 to Rs. 9,44,931 (£94,493) in 1868-69. The administration of this branch of the revenues continues to receive much attention from the local authorities, and the decrease of revenue is insignificant considering how unfavourable the season has been to an impost of this kind. The liquor manufactured throughout the country is from the dried blossom of the mowah (*bassia latifolia*) which even in ordinary seasons forms a favourite addition to a meal of corn or maize flour with the poorer peasantry, so that increased consumption of the blossom as food, and a consequent rise in its price, in a year of extreme scarcity, would alone account for a fall in the excise revenue, even were the general contraction of expenditure not sufficient to account for it.

Abkaree.

Excise on liquor.

75. If the effects of the season have thus led to a diminution in the manufacture and consumption of liquor, there has been on the other hand an increase in the excise on intoxicating drugs, partly due to a rise in prices and partly to enlarged consumption. The increased resort to drugs seems not to result from the restrictions imposed on the sale of liquor by the high still-head duty. It is probably due in part to the growing wealth of the community, in part to the introduction of new tastes and new facilities for luxury, consequent on improved means of communication. The subject, however, continues to engage attention.

On intoxicating drugs.

76. The stamp revenue has increased from Rs. 7,81,965 (£78,196) to Rs. 8,37,026 (£83,703), or at the rate of 7 per cent, principally under the head 'Judicial Stamps.' The number of non-official vendors has fallen from 1,468 to 1,379, but the sales of these persons did not fall below the level of the preceding year, viz., 71 per cent of total sales.

Stamps.

Stamp receipts.

Certificate Tax collections.

77. The Certificate Tax which came into operation last year was assessed at Rs. 1,15,100, (£11,510), of which Rs. 1,05,887 (£10,589) were collected, the difference being either refunded on appeal or on the submission of balance Statement. In the previous year a similar tax, under the name of License Tax, was, with the permission of Government, levied on official salaries only, when it realized Rs. 18,347 (£1,835), all non-official taxable incomes being assessed as before to Pandhari, an old Native impost, revived for these Provinces, and legalised under Act XIV. of 1867. In the year under report, however, all incomes were assessed to the Certificate Tax with the result above stated. The number of persons assessed was 6,024, of whom 5,519 were non-officials. The majority of the assessments were on incomes of the two lowest classes, viz., from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,500; only 9 persons were assessed on incomes above Rs. 50,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 or Class IV, the highest class in these Provinces. 513 persons were assessed on their official incomes, 312 in the lowest class or incomes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 and 10 in the fifth or highest class in these Provinces, with incomes from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Pandhari Tax collections.

78. The Pandhari Tax was assessed in the year at Rs. 2,73,153 (£27,315), against Rs. 3,92,535 (£39,253) in the previous year. The difference is only apparent, all persons whose incomes were above Rs. 500 per annum having been brought under the Certificate Tax. The amount realized up to the close of the year was, inclusive of collections on account of old balances, Rs. 2,65,268 (£26,527). The uncollected balances are rather large and most of them will have to be written off as irrecoverable in consequence of numbers of the payers in the lower classes having lost the means of payment, owing to the prevailing distress. The removal of the higher incomes from the Pandhari to the Certificate Tax list has reduced the incidence of the tax from Rs. 1-8-4 per head to Rs. 0-15-1, the number of persons assessed being 289,505.

Allotment from Pandhari increase for local Public Works.

79. During the year under review the Government of India sanctioned the appropriation of half of the income under Pandhari to the promotion of local public works, and a proportional allotment was accordingly made early in the year to the several Divisions; but the necessity for Relief operations in the localities where the season has been most unpropitious has necessarily diverted almost the whole of these funds from the schemes of improvement originally contemplated.

SECTION III.—TOTAL REVENUES.

Total revenues.

80. The total Imperial Revenues for the Central Provinces, inclusive of collections of balances of previous years, may be thus shown compared with the revenues of the previous year :—

	1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Land revenue ...	43,62,209	(436,221)	59,30,603	(593,060)
Customs ...	17,74,417	(177,442)	15,45,985	(154,598)
Excise (Abkaree) ...	9,74,707	(97,471)	9,44,931	(94,493)
Assessed Taxes.—				
Pandhari ...	3,76,721	(37,672)	2,65,268	(26,527)
Certificate Tax ...	18,347	(1,835)	1,05,887	(10,589)
Stamps ...	7,81,965	(78,196)	8,37,026	(83,703)
Forests ...	3,48,974	(34,897)	3,51,013	(35,101)
Miscellaneous ...	7,984	(798)	8,257	(826)
Total..	86,45,324	(864,532)	99,88,970	(998,897)

81. The gross increase of Rs. 13,43,646 (£134,364) thus shown is merely nominal, and is explained in the preceding remarks under Land Revenue. The failure in revenue under Customs has in fact caused a net decrease of Rs. 1,36,000 (£13,600).

CHAPTER III.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Circles of supervision.

82. There are now practically 17 Divisions in the Province, constituting 4 Circles of superintendence, and worked by an Executive Staff of—

19 Executive Engineers
15 Assistant Engineers
52 Upper Subordinates
48 Lower Subordinates.

Budget allotment.

83. The Budget allotment amounted to Rs. 48,50,000 (£485,000), divided into the following main heads of service :—

			Rs.
Military Works	...	...	16,00,000
Civil Buildings	...	..	3,88,350
Irrigation	...	..	4,80,000
Communications	...	...	14,71,750
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	..	..	11,000
Establishment	...	...	7,33,900
Tools and Plant	..	...	65,000
Railway	..	...	1,00,000

and this has subsequently been supplemented by an addition of six lakhs, making a total of Rs. 54,50,000 (£545,000).

Expenditure.

84. The net expenditure during the the year has been as follows :—

			Rs.
Military Works	..	..	16,40,761
Civil Buildings	..	..	3,31,121
Irrigation	..	...	3,290
Communications	..	...	19,36,496
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	..	..	11,769
Establishment	..	...	7,57,751
Tools and Plant	..	..	74,737
Railway	...	..	10,676
Profit and loss	..	..	7,955
	Total	...	47,74,556
			(£477,455)

85. This excess under so many heads, shows that public works in the Province have been prosecuted with a vigour exceeding that shown in any previous year. Military Buildings and Communications in particular, have made rapid strides; but Irrigation has not yet been put on a basis sufficiently sound to warrant a large outlay of capital.

SECTION I.—MILITARY BUILDINGS.

Jubbulpore.

86. As the question so long pending regarding the site of the fortified post, and the location of the different Arms of British Troops had been settled, there was nothing left to interfere with the prosecution of work, and the Artillery barracks were begun though somewhat late in the season. Arrangements for large supplies of material have been made, and on the whole, the progress has been fair. The Cavalry and Native Infantry have been located on their new ground, and the Cantonment is beginning to recover from the dismemberment caused by the passage of the railway through it; but although a commencement has been made, much remains undone, and money for roads, drains, bridges, sanitary improvements &c., &c., must be given with a liberal hand, ere Jubbulpore takes its place as a finished Military Station.

Saugor.

87. The progress made at Saugor in the construction of barracks has been very satisfactory. Knowing the wishes of the Government of India, that these works should be stimulated, money was not withheld, and arrangements for materials were made on a large scale. Timber which was scarce and dear was supplemented by iron girders from Bombay, skilled workmen were imported from the North-West Provinces, and the results have fully equalled expectation.

Kamptee.

88. The new European barracks at Kamptee have made absolutely no progress. Questions which it was hoped had been finally disposed of, have been reopened at, it is believed, the instance of the Government of Madras; but advantage will be taken of this delay to prepare the estimates and designs in a very liberal and thorough manner.

Nagpore.

89. One barrack for the European Detachment at Seetabuldee has been completed and occupied, but that for the Artillery has not been commenced, in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, that the permanence of the water-supply on the fort should be placed beyond a doubt before the Garrison was increased. Steps have been taken to

ascertain this, and a deep well is now in course of construction in the most likely position to find sweet water. It will probably exceed 100 feet in depth and is favourably situated, but it would be premature as yet to promise success.

Khundwah.

90. Considering the local difficulties in Nimar, the rest-houses for troops in transit by rail have made extraordinary progress. It would have been impossible to have effected this result from local resources only, but the Contractor for the buildings imported skilled labour, timber, and iron work, largely from Bombay. These buildings, commenced in March 1868, are now nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation this next season of "Reliefs."

SECTION II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Court-houses.

Medical School.

Jubbulpore Lunatic Asylum.

91. No new Court-houses have been built during the year now under report, but additional accommodation has been given at Chanda, Mundla, and Saugor, and the Small Cause Court, Nagpore, has undergone enlargement. The old Jail at Nagpore has been converted into a Medical School in a cheap and apparently very satisfactory manner, and the accommodation of the Lunatic Asylum at Jubbulpore has been extended and improved.

Paper Currency strong room.

Central Jails,

at Nagpore,

at Jubbulpore.

92. The strong room in the Seetabuldee fort for the Currency Department has been finished and occupied. The Central Jails have made some progress, but not so much as could have been desired. At Nagpore the Jail is practically complete, according to the original design, although some subsequent additions and modifications are yet in hand. The presence of cholera at Jubbulpore caused the work at that Jail to be stopped for some months, as the Medical Officer, fearing that infection might be conveyed to the prisoners if they came in contact with outsiders from infected localities, enforced strict quarantine.

At Hoshungabad.

93. At Hoshungabad the death of the late Executive Engineer and some complication in the accounts have tended to delay the Jail temporarily.

94. Three small Churches have been commenced at Chanda, Wurdah, and Seonee, from funds collected from private sources, aided as usual by grants from Government. These are proceeding well, but slowly, as incessant care and watchfulness are necessary to prevent the allotted sum being exceeded. A military church, for which Government provided funds, was also put in hand at Jubbulpore, and progressed very rapidly; unfortunately bad material was put into the walls, the piers in consequence collapsed under the superincumbent weight, and much of the structure had to be taken down.

Church buildings.

95. The Police buildings have not advanced so well as is desirable. The original cheap specification involving a free use of sun-dried brick and mud has been found quite unsuited to a humid climate in the trap formation, where clay is practically unknown and the black soil imbibes moisture, swells and crumbles away in the walls. Much of what was supposed to be completed has had to be re-done, and the Police buildings require remodelling from end to end of the Province. Steps have been taken to do this thoroughly, and to put this class of buildings on a sound and reliable footing.

Police buildings.

Section III.—Irrigation.

96. The Executive Officers of this Department have been busily engaged during this past year in completing the Pench Anicut project for irrigating the plains north of Kamptee, and lying between the rivers Pench and Soor. Also in elaborating (1) the Wurdah project, and (2) the Kanhan project, the former for irrigating the most productive land in the Wurdah district, and the latter that of the south-eastern portion of the Nagpore district. This last also differs from the other two in being a scheme for storing the monsoon waters for use in the dry seasons, whereas the others have for their object the regulation and conduction to the land at suitable periods of the storm water thrown off from the high lands after the rains.

Pench Anicut project.

The Wurdah and Kanhan projects.

97. The physical features of the Central Provinces render the question of irrigation one of great difficulty; There are many important problems to be solved, and the object of the present investigations is to do this without the expenditure of a large sum of money. Does the black soil of the Province

Undecided questions as to Irrigation in the Central Provinces.

benefit by irrigation in an equal degree with the loamy soils of Upper India, or the alluvial deposits of the Eastern Coast? Will the cultivator, untrained to the use of water, save in soils of special character suited for special crops, recognize its value when applied to the raising of the ordinary food staples of the country and pay accordingly for its use? Will he recognize the certainty given to the autumn harvest by the use of monsoon irrigation, or will he confine himself to taking water for his spring crops only? These, and other similar questions, must be fully and clearly replied to before it is prudent to undertake any great Irrigation works.

98. In Upper India the answers would be found without much difficulty, but here the large rain-fall and the difference in the soil and character of the cereals and other crops render it more difficult to come to a satisfactory conclusion. Even the landholders and those most interested differ in their estimates of the value of Irrigation at different seasons. To many the idea of paying for canal water in the monsoon is positively absurd. "God," they say, "has been very good to their country and never fails to send water in the monsoon months, their fathers even cannot recollect so dry a season as this last (1868), yet their jowaree crop, though diminished, had not failed. In the course of years their autumn harvests have suffered more from excess of water than from its scarcity, then why should they pay for what God sends free in sufficient quantity for their wants." The rice growers again are eager and clamorous. "Give us water in a steady and constant supply," say they, "and you double the value of our land." But the rice lands are confined to particular localities and those not the easiest to convey the water to.

Native opinion.

99. The cultivators are more unanimous regarding spring irrigation. They acknowledge the value of water for hard grained cereals and appear willing to take it and pay for it, but they differ as to the rate of the water rent that the land will bear.

100. On the whole, the general feeling of the landowners in the Central Provinces is in favour of irrigation for spring crops, but adverse to monsoon irrigation, except in the eastern rice growing districts of Bhundara, Chanda and Raepore, &c., where the inhabitants are trained to irrigation and have learned from many a spoiled crop the value of a regular supply of water in place of a variable and inconstant rain-fall.

101. If these views are correct, it would appear to indicate as the ground work on which irrigation projects should be based, this proposition:—that a perennial canal supplying water for spring cultivation offers the best, if not the only, chance of success. Monsoon canals, except in the regular rice-growing tracts, do not appear likely to pay, and it does not seem expedient to initiate irrigation in the Province with a scheme of the value of which the landholders themselves are more than doubtful.

Reservoirs for storing surplus rain-fall.

102. How far a system of reservoirs, storing the surplus rain-fall of the monsoon for use in the dry months, can be profitably constructed and worked, is one of the problems yet to be solved. The country offers many sites for such works, but any system of "stowage" must necessarily be costly, and requires to have many physical features of the ground in its favour before it can be a financial success. If there are reasonable grounds for thinking a fair return for the capital sunk can be secured, there can be no doubt that reservoir or tank irrigation will be of great value to the Province, and will probably supersede all other systems. It is now the desire of the Administration to lay before the Government of India a scheme for a perennial canal flowing from a reservoir, as well as a monsoon canal utilizing the floods of the rivers of the country. The Kanhan project will illustrate the one, the Pench project the other, and the value of the different systems will then be contrasted and discussed. The one is complete, and the Kanhan scheme will shortly be ready for submission to Government.

SECTION IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

103. No new roads have been commenced during the past year, but a good deal has been done in extending and pushing on those in progress.

Northern Road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore.

104. The Great Northern road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore completing the link between the East India Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway has had incessant attention, and has been maintained in good order throughout the dry and wet seasons. Its position as the only piece of road intervening in the great line of Postal communication between Calcutta and London, has given it a degree of importance second to no line in the country, and expense has not been spared in laying down metal, and making such improvements as seemed necessary. The approaches to the Nerbudda ghaut and the temporary bridge over the Kanhan river have been very greatly improved, and the addition of a breast wall to the Dhodia tank on the summit of the Korai ghaut has relieved the road from an ever present danger, as well as largely improved the water-supply in a locality very greatly in need of it. The permanent bridge on the Kanhan also deserves mention, the progress has been very good in spite of many difficulties in the foundations. All the piers are founded and the superstructure is well advanced. The preparation of centerings has

Kanhan bridge.

been carried on simultaneously with the masonry, and the close of the wet season will see this fine bridge ready for arching.

Cholera among the work-people.

105. The presence of cholera on this road during the months of May, June, July, and August tended in some degree to hinder work, and nothing but great energy on the part of the European establishment prevented the total dispersion of the gangs of work-people. Sanitary arrangements were initiated under instructions from the Sanitary Commissioner, and above all the water-supply was carefully attended to, old wells were cleaned out, polluted sources of supply were abandoned, and new wells sunk where necessary. These measures have been attended with great success and go far to prove that the prevention, or at least the mitigation of epidemics amongst gangs of workmen is practicable and demands increased attention.

Military transport train.

106. In connection with this road the Military transport train may be mentioned. It was established at the instance of His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief of India, to meet the inconvenience to which troops, fresh from England, and without Camp Equipage, were put to on their arrival at the Nagpore terminus.

The passage from Nagpore to Jubbulpore is effected in five days, and during the season nearly 5,000 soldiers and their families were conveyed by the train without a single accident.

Eastern Road between Nagpore and Raepore.

107. On the Eastern road much has been done. The presence of distress in the Raepore district demanded that work suited to all classes should be forthcoming, and this important road furnished the means of employing numbers of those who otherwise would have fallen victims to the pressing famine. At the worst season the gangs on this road aggregate nearly 9,000 souls.

Southern and Wurdah Valley roads.

108. On the Southern and Wurdah valley roads progress has been small. For the former there was but a small allotment of funds, and such money as was available for the latter was chiefly expended in finishing up works already in hand rather than in extending operations.

Khundwah Road.

109. The Khundwah road remains untouched. The old line, however, was partially metalled during the rains and a good deal improved,—but it is even at its best confessedly a very imperfect road, and a new line should be commenced. One-half has been surveyed and aligned, but the features of the country and expensiveness of everything in Nimar tends to

make this a very costly road, averaging per mile nearly double what the Government of India proposed to allot.

Roads north and south of Saugor.

110. The roads north and south of Saugor, although Imperial works, have taken their place this last year as relief works. North of Saugor the distress was severe and the starving inhabitants from the neighbouring States of Bundelcund crowded in large bodies to partake of the relief they felt sure of receiving in British territory. All were provided with work and although the rates may be somewhat enhanced by the employment of the weak and emaciated, infinite suffering was averted from thousands. The setting out of work for these gangs and their supervision taxed the energy of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Heyman, to the utmost, but he fulfilled his duties well and showed himself equal to the occasion.

SECTION V.—GODAVERY NAVIGATION.

Completion of the 1st Barrier.

111. During the year the first step towards opening the navigation of this river has been made, and the passage of the 1st Barrier is now effected by the short canal known as the "minor project." The tail locks of this work were finished in July and the canal was at once opened for traffic, but an accident of a temporary nature, by allowing a mass of clay and gravel to choke up the lock chamber, obstructed the working, and it was not until October that it was again ready to pass boats. The 1st Barrier anicut is not completed, but it has advanced so far as to allow of the workmen being removed to the more urgent work of clearing a passage through the rocks obstructing the navigation above and below the barrier. At Albaca between the 1st and 2nd Barrier this clearance has not made much progress, and another year must elapse before a good passage is cut through the rocky reef.

The 2nd Barrier.

112. At the 2nd Barrier the progress has not perhaps been equal to anticipation. Deficiency of labour and delay in the receipt of tools is given as the cause; but there is no doubt that the work is very unpopular. The locality is unhealthy, and the work in progress such as ordinary labourers are not accustomed to. Recruiting has been carried on vigorously, but the result is eminently unsatisfactory, five men out of six of those imported deserting. But on the whole, a large amount of heavy work

has been got through, and the 2nd Barrier works are steadily progressing in spite of many drawbacks.

The 3rd Barrier.

113. Surveys for the 3rd Barrier project as well as a road from Chanda to Diwulmurree have been completed, and the necessary estimates are under preparation. Little has been done towards elaborating a scheme of spurs and groins to clear away shoals and spits. The work has been sanctioned, but the season had passed before the groins could be got into place.

Sickness interfering with progress on the Godavery Works.

114. Sickness, which has ever interfered seriously with the Godavery Works, still presses grievously on the establishment. Doomagoodium is now perhaps as healthy as most other stations in the country, but Enchampilly, the Head-quarters of the 2nd Barrier Division, suffers much, and at times the whole establishment is prostrated.

River trade.

115. The returns of the river traffic are not yet quite reliable, but there seems every reason to think the imports are on the increase, whilst the exports remain at least steady.

Section VI.—Railways.

The unopened Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Bheer and Jubbulpore.

116. The terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway still remains at Bheer on the Jubbulpore line. From that place to the junction with the East India Railway, work is advancing very vigorously, but as the most backward portions are at the southern end it is not likely that a further length will be opened until the whole is completed, which may be by the commencement of the rains of 1870.

The Nagpore Extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

117. Much difficulty is experienced in obtaining sleepers. As all those of "jungle wood" have rotted in the ground, teak or sâl sleepers alone can be looked upon as durable, and to supply these the resources of the country have been heavily indented on. All aid will be given by the Forest Department, which will, it is hoped, be equal to the emergency. The unopened portion of the line includes some fine viaducts, amongst them the "Towa viaduct" is conspicious, and the Shere and Nerbudda crossings are great works. The Taptee bridge has been secured and the piers strengthened, but it is to be feared that this viaduct will have to give way to a new structure. The reconstruction of the Nagpore extension is proceeding satisfactorily, and most of the bridges which appeared shaken have been solidly rebuilt.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS AND MUNICIPAL WORKS.

118. These are constructed from Local Funds and under Local superintendence, assisted where practicable by the advice of the Public Works Officers, and in some cases under the immediate control of a regularly appointed District Engineer. Paucity of funds arising from the decrease of the Octroi duties has however, rendered the employment of a special officer for these works, in some places, no longer possible.

119. The funds at the disposal of the several Committees have all been made the most of, and conservancy arrangements have been kept up most satisfactorily. The chief point to which attention has been directed is the water-supply, the scanty rains of last monsoon having made this a subject for serious consideration. Very many wells have been deepened, and new ones excavated. Some of "Norton's tube wells" were also sunk, but with only partial success.

120. In Nagpore the Ambajherry tank, which supplies the city, failed owing to the bursting in some places of the supply pipes. A heavy leakage also was observed in the embankment. With a view to prevent matters being in a still worse state in some future year of drought, schemes are being prepared for improving the Ambajherry tank, raising and strengthening the embankment, and leading the water by iron piping to various parts of the city. Surplus waste will be devoted to irrigation purposes.

121. The Ambajherry basin appears, after a careful investigation and comparison with that at Sectagondee, to have many advantages over the latter as the site of a reservoir upon which Nagpore may always rely for a supply of water.

122. The Municipal Funds being unable unaided to bear the cost of such a heavy work, and the scheme being one of great importance, the Government will probably, when the details of the project have been worked out and submitted, view favourably a proposal which has been made, that some assistance be given from Imperial Funds.

123. Private individuals have contributed very fairly to Public improvements, principally in the matter of well-sinking.

124. In Raepore the Public Garden has been greatly improved and made popular. House building also has received a great impulse by the promulgation of rules for the purchase of plots and building sites, and the style of construction is in accordance with the gradually improving taste and wealth of the Native community. Generally throughout these Provinces construction of buildings has been more slack than usual, but the district roads have benefited by the necessity for spending the money on relief works which had to be inaugurated in several districts. It is hoped that during the present year no such unusual call will have to be made upon the already sufficiently scanty local assets.

SECTION VIII.—TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

125. The following is an abstract of the Expenditure on Public Works during the past two years :—

		Military works.	Civil works.	Roads.	Navigation works.	Irrigation works.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Tools and plant.	Establishment.	Profit and Loss.	Advances for Stock.	Total Expenditure.	Local works.	Grand Total Expenditure.
1867-68.	Rs.	10,23,978	4,82,342	7,52,789	5,61,876	..	10,648	37,779	6,47,638	10,866	..	35,27,916	11,78,139	47,06,055
	£	102,397	48,234	75,279	56,187	..	1,065	3,778	64,764	1,086	..	352,791	117,814	470,605
1868-69.	Rs.	16,40,760	3,31,121	11,51,882	7,84,614	3,290	11,769	74,737	7,57,751	7,954	4,76,474	52,40,352	10,39,255	6,279,607
	£	164,076	33,112	115,188	78,461	329	1,177	7,474	75,775	796	47,647	524,035	103,926	627,961

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.

Educational machinery.

126. No alteration has taken place in the machinery of inspection and supervision. Every Civil Officer continues to be actively engaged in the work of education. He uses his influence both with the rural and with the town population. Thus education becomes in some degree the fashion; the feudatories establish schools after the Government model and apply for masters acquainted with the prescribed routine. Each Deputy Commissioner is assisted by an Educational Officer, who acts solely under his orders; and the Inspector General of Education, assisted by the Circle Inspectors, sees that one uniform system of tuition and of classification is observed in each school according to its grade, provides the necessary masters, and reports on the state of all the schools. They also visit and actually manage all High schools, Training schools, and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools. Rural schools, and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools are managed by the District Officers. The finance of the department is entrusted to the Inspector General. Every school has its own Committee of management, whose suggestions meet with the ready attention of the Circle Inspector or the District Officer. The Committees, formed for the most part of influential Native residents, exercise within defined limits a joint authority with, and a wholesome influence over the Town or Village Schoolmaster, and prevent that Officer from assuming the position of a mere Government servant fulfilling his duties irrespective of the wishes of the Native community, whose children he instructs. On this broad basis, into which the popular element so largely enters, it is hoped that in a few years there may be in the Central Provinces a really national system of primary education. Both Committees and Masters are guided by a Manual of instructions and by rules, which together with the prescribed curriculum, are found in every Government school in the prevailing Vernacular.

School Committees.

General results of the year.

127. General results of the year 1868–69:—

		1867-68	1868-69	*Increase.*	*Increase per cent.*
Number of schools of all classes...		1,645	1.694	49	2·9
Number of scholars of all classes		67,490	72,835	5,345	7·9
Average daily attendance		44,112	44,480	368	·8
Expenditure from Imperial Revenues,	Rs.	1,84,682	2,17.381	32,699	17·7
	£	18,468	21,738	3,269	
Expenditure from Local Funds	Rs.	2,67,480	2,78,383	10,903	4·2
	£	26,748	27,838	1,090	

There is thus improvement under every heading. The comparatively small increase in the number of scholars enrolled and in the average daily attendance was caused by the dearness of all the necessaries of life, and by the unusual prevalence of epidemics. There is now one school for every 67 square miles, and one person in every 125 of the population is under instruction. These figures, though they contrast favourably with the statistics of other parts of India, yet show that there are still many persons growing up without school instruction. The increased expenditure from the general revenues was occasioned chiefly by a further development of the grant-in-aid system, the grants to private institutions increasing during the year from Rs. 19,689 to Rs. 37,584*, by the establishment of a High School at Chanda, and by the provision of additional establishments for Middle class schools. The sum actually expended on private Aided schools may seem to be small, but it must be remembered that many of the Government schools are in respect of one or other of their departments simply Aided schools.

Distribution of the expenditure.

128. The distribution of the expenditure may be thus shown,—

	Percentage on total expenditure.
Direction and inspection..	15·1
High Class education for boys	9·1
Middle Class education for boys	21·8
Lower Class education for boys	42·8
Middle and Lower Class education for girls	4·2
Training school for Masters	3·3
Do. for Women	·8
Scholarships	2·9
Total..	100

* This does not include the cost of scholarships, gained by boys at private schools after public competition.

Languages taught.

129. The languages taught, and the spread of instruction both in English and Sanscrit, may be thus shown :—

Year.	Castes.	No. of Pupils.	Languages. English.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Oorya.	Guzurathi.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Remarks.
1867-68	Hindoos ..	60,808	2,703	213	118	214	4,309	26,700	19,603	13,016	120	748	76	Many of the scholars learn more than two languages.
	Mahomedans ..	4,056												
	Others ..	2,626												
	Total..	67,490												
1868-69	Hindoos ..	65,728	3,338	264	82	137	4,348	30,133	22,262	14,495	376	672	308	
	Mahomedans ..	4,511												
	Others ..	2,596												
	Total..	72,835												
	Increase ...	5,345	635	51	..	..	39	1,433	2,659	1,479	256	..	232	
	Decrease ..	..	..	..	36	77	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	

The prevailing languages taught are thus Hindi, Marathi and Oorya,—the Vernacular dialects of the races of the North, South, and East. Though the number of Mahomedans under instruction appears to be small, yet relatively to the Mussulman population the percentage is considerable. The ratio of school going Mahomedans to the total Mussulman population is 1 to 52, whilst of the Hindoos the ratio is only 1 to 104.

Education in the Oorya speaking districts

130. The remarkable desire for education of the people of the Oorya speaking districts mentioned in the last report, still continues. There has not yet occurred any reaction. On the contrary, the scholars in Sumbulpore have increased from 13,276 to 14,523, and the schools from 248 to 271. Thus whilst last year 1 in 66 of the people were under instruction, this year the ratio is 1 to 55.

Education of the non-Aryan classes.

131. In the Central Provinces the education of these races forming, whether as Gonds and Bygahs, or as Mhars, Dhers, and Sutnamees, so large a proportion of the population, is of considerable importance and continues to engage the attention of all occupied in educational

work. The greatest success in the education of these hitherto degraded tribes has been achieved in Chanda and Bhundara. Several Sutnamee schools have also been opened in the Chutteesgurh Division, and a class for the instruction of Sutnamee Schoolmasters is about to be formed in Raepore in connection with the Normal school there. The offer of the Head master of the Normal school to teach Sutnamees, and the consent of the students now reading at this institution to sit side by side as class fellows with the despised Chumar, is an instance of the truly liberalising effect of popular as opposed to class education. At the close of the year there were in Chanda and its suburbs four schools for Mhars and Dhers attended by 268 boys.

Physical and technical education.

132. Some few gymnasia exist in connection with the Training schools and with Midule and High class schools. Excepting at Sumbulpore these gymnasia are supplied only with the gymnastic apparatus used by natives of this country, which, however, are very good of their kind. At Sumbulpore and at Nagpore the gymnastic exercises of the pupils have been attended with considerable physical benefit. For technical education it is proposed to open an Engineering school at Nagpore. At this school will be trained young men for the Upper and Lower subordinate grades of the Public Works Department. Great attention will be paid to their practical skill, and it is hoped that we may be able to supply all districts south of the Nerbudda with competent Overseers. Should the coal resources of Chanda prove valuable, well trained Native Overseers of the rude labour, obtainable on the spot, will have their value, both for mining operations and for the construction of a branch railway.

High Class schools.

133. There are now four institutions of the "High school" class. The additional High school was established at Chanda. The other High schools are at Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Saugor, the two former institutions being aided, and the latter being a Government institution. The 1st and 2nd Masters of the newly established High school at Chanda are both Native gentlemen, graduates of the Bombay University. The Saugor staff, on the other hand, is principally European. It will be interesting to watch the comparative success of the two institutions. At present the Chanda High school is still in its infancy. The highest class is only the 2nd, the candidate class for matriculation being the 1st Class. At Saugor, on the other hand, there is an Entrance class of 15 boys, and an Arts class of five young men. Thus this school is now performing the duty of a

High Class schools, Government and Private (aided).

Schools.	Schools.	Pupils.	Pupils.
1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69
3	4	801	1,010

college. At all the schools six young men, all pupils, matriculated; of whom four belonged to the Saugor High school, and two belonged to the Jubbulpore Mission School. Two schoolmasters also passed, and one scholar passed the first examination in Arts.

Middle class schools.

134. The Government and Aided schools of the Middle class at which English is taught (for boys only) are as follows:—

		No. of schools.		*No. of scholars.*
1867-68	...	49	...	6,056
1868-69	...	49	...	6,376

The schools have not increased, but the pupils show an increase of 5 per cent. The number of boys learning English has risen from 1,884 to 2,146. The Government Middle class schools are financially simply Aided schools; for, of a total expenditure of Rs. 91,402 (£9,140), the Government only gave Rs. 52,543 (£5,254), or a little more than half. Thus the people of these Provinces support with considerable liberality Middle class schools.

Lower class schools for boys.

135. The following Statement shows the condition of Government and Aided schools of the lower class for boys:—

	Schools.	Schools.	Scholars.	Scholars.
	1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69
Government	656	656	33,039	34,306
Aided	110	395	4,432	17,853
Total ..	766	1,051	37,471	52,159

These schools have increased by 295, and the scholars by 14,688. The increase occurred chiefly in the Sumbulpore district, where a very large number of schools, 226 in all, received grants during the year. The average attendance has slightly improved at Government schools, but has deteriorated at Aided schools of this grade. The total cost of educating each pupil was at Government schools Rs. 4 (8s.) per annum, and at Aided Schools it was Rs. 3 (6s.). As this Statement of aided school expenditure includes many of the indigenous schools receiving grants under the payment by result system, the extreme economy observed in Government schools of this grade will be apparent.

136. The progress of Government and Aided schools of the lower and Middle class for girls may be thus shown :—

Lower class schools for girls.

	Schools.	Schools.	Pupils.	Pupils.
	1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69
Government	131	133	4,238	4,568
Aided	1	1	102	112
Total ..	132	134	4,340	4,680

The girls under instruction have increased by 340. The greatest part of the increase is due to the improvement of Government schools Of the 4,568 girls at these Government schools, 1,015 have commenced to read and write, and 335 read and write fluently, cipher and some do plain sewing. 15 of the schools are taught by women, the rest of the girls are still taught by masters. The three Training schools for mistresses, two of which were opened during the year under review, will, it is hoped, provide the majority of girl's schools with schoolmistresses.

137. The last two statements may be supplemented by the following return of unaided schools for boys and girls :—

Unaided schools,

		No, of schools.		*No, of pupils,*
1868-69	...	*449	...	8,390
1867-68	...	*690	...	18,681

There are only two unaided girls' schools which contain 48 pupils. One of these is an orphanage belonging to the Free Church Mission at Nagpore, and the 2nd has since the close of the year received a grant. The unaided boys schools are indigenous schools. The majority of these schools are of a very inferior character, wherein nothing but the multiplication table is taught. In others again *viva voce* instruction is given in the Koran, and in a very few Sanscrit is taught. Some of these schools of a rather better description are supported by wealthy patrons from motives of piety, or ostentation. None of these unaided schools keep registers or accept of grants under the payment by result system.

138. There are 3 male Normal Schools with 137 pupils, against 4 schools with 127 in1867-68. The Hoshungabad Normal School was amalgamated during the year with the Normal School at Jubbulpore. Thus the

Male Normal schools.

* There has been no real decrease, many received Aid during the year, and now appear under Aided schools.

training schools were reduced to three and some saving was effected in the expenditure, whilst the number of pupils was not diminished. The number of masters sent out duly certificated was 77. This does not represent the entire work of the Normal Schools, as many men were ready to receive certificates at the close of the year.

Female Normal Schools.

139. Two new training schools for Mistresses were opened during the year, one at Jubbulpore and the 2nd at Chanda. There are now 3 schools of this class with 55 pupils. Three Schoolmistresses were certificated and sent out before the close of the year, and three were sent out shortly after the end of the year under review. Two others assist in teaching girl schools in Nagpore and also pursue their studies at the Normal School. Thus in all 8 women prepared during the year are now actively engaged in educational work. The women certificated this year were of much superior attainments to those appointed to schools in 1867-68. The female Training school at Nagpore is popular, and no difficulty has yet been felt in selecting suitable candidates. Efforts are now being made to induce the wives of Schoolmasters to attend for instruction. Each woman whilst under instruction receives a scholarship of 5 rupees per mensem and agrees to serve in the Educational department for two years. The Chanda Normal School only received a grant after the close of the official year. The circumstances of the women now under training at Jubbulpore and Nagpore may be thus shown :—

	Number of women.	Married.	Widows.	Average age.	Brahminin.	Kshatrin.	Vaisin.	Bhatin.	Marathin.	Vidoorin.	Telugu koombin.
Jubbulpore ..	17	2	15	31	13	2	1	1	...	..	..
Nagpore ..	23	8	15	24	9	1	...	..	9	2	2
Total ..	40	10	30	28	22	3	1	1	9	2	2

It will be thus seen that the majority of the women are widows and Brahminins, and it is a matter for congratulation that such congenial occupation can be found for widows whose position in this country is one of peculiar hardship.

140. In addition to the schools thus described, there is an adult school in the Raepore District for Sutnamees maintained by the Revd Oscar Lohr, which now contains 28 puplis. Thus all the schools numbering (as stated in para. 127) 1,694 and containing 72,835 scholars have been briefly reviewed.

Mission adult school for Sutnamees.

141. The Museum was visited by 91,566 persons, of whom 11,353 were native women. The Government grant is Rs. 1,376 (£137), and the amount expended was Rs. 1,029 (£102). Additions were made to the Library; and portions of the Saurian remains in the Museum have been taken charge of by the Geological Survey for transmission to Professor Huxley. These remains will be returned after examination, named and illustrated.

The Museum.

142. Grants have been given to various Native Libraries, not in money but in books, and we thus endeavour to gratify the taste for reading which we ourselves have stimulated.

Grants of books to Native Libraries.

CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL.

143. The income and expenditure under all heads will be found in detail in the Appendices marked III, A 1, 2, and 3. Compared with previous years the receipts from both Imperial and Local resources stand thus—

Gross income.

1866-67	...	Rs. 121,54,864	...	(£1,215,486)
1867-68	...	„ 111,54,421	...	(£1,115,442)
1868-69	...	„ 121,50,368	...	(£1,215,037)

or about the same as in 1866-67. In 1867-68 there was a nominal deficit which has already been explained under the head Land Revenue in para. 59. The receipts in 1868-69 have thus maintained the maximum level hitherto reached, notwithstanding an important loss of revenue in salt duty, arising from a diminution of imports from the salt sources in Central India, where the severe drought has made all transport by cattle next to impossible There is also a small deficit under assessed taxes, from a number of payers in the lowest class having lost the means of payment, owing to the prevailing distress.

144. The "charges against income" *viz.* on account of "Collection" Rs. 17,10,806 (£171,081), 'Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements" Rs. 9,39,365 (£93,936), with "Refunds and Drawbacks" Rs. 87,662 (£8,766) being deducted, leave the net income of the year Rs. 94,12,535 (£941,253).

Charges of collection.

145. Against this net available income, the purely Civil expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 39,52,994 (£395,300), or about half a lakh of rupees (£40,776) less than in the previous year, owing mainly to the winding up of the Revenue Settlement operations, &c. The expenditure from Local revenues was Rs. 16,40,451 (£164,045) or a little above half a lakh of rupees (£66,137) in excess of that of the previous year.

Charges of Administration.

146. The Public Works, Postal, Electric Telegraph, and Military charges being separately audited are not included in the above expenditure, but the

Other Imperial charges.

payments from the Treasury to each appear under the head "Remittances" thus—

	Receipts.		*Disbursements.*	
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Public Works, ..	5,05,441	(50,544)	45,96,384	(459,638)
Post Office, ...	2,61,623	(26,162)	6,26,935	(62,693)
Telegraph, ...	28,445	(2,844)	1,97,303	(19,730)
Military, ...	3,22,668	(32,267)	44,38,602	(443,860)

Deducting repayments into the Treasury the net cost of these Departments was thus Rs. 87,41,047 (£874,105) to meet which there was a net surplus of income of Rs. 38,19,090 (£381,909) not including the cash balances. In other words the expenditure under all heads in the Central Provinces is about half a million pounds stirling in excess of the local income from all sources. But it has been argued in previous Reports that only a proportion of the Postal and Telegraph charges are fairly debitable to the Revenues of the Central Provinces, and similarly a portion only of the military charges and the outlay on the Godavery navigation works.

Actual deficit.

147. The financial position may then be sketched as follows—assuming that half the postal and telegraphic charges are incurred for local charges—that a similar deduction be made from the expenditure on the Government scheme, which when complete will benefit other parts of India far more than the Central Provinces, which it only touches in one remote district. Part of the Military charges, say one-third, should also be deducted, as certainly one-third of the Military forces stationed in these Provinces is kept up to check Native States :—

The Financial position.

INCOME.	£	
Gross collection	1,215,037	
Sale proceeds of Waste land	7,219	
Public Works, Postal, Telegraph and Military receipts	111,818	
		£1,334,074
EXPENDITURE.	£	
Charges against Income	273,783	
Charges Administration	559,344	
Military charges (two thirds)	295,707	
Public Works, inclusive of only half cost of Godavery works and two-thirds Military buildings	347,308	
Half cost of Postal and Telegraph charges	41,212	
		£1,517,354
Deficit		£ 183,280

148. This may be considered a fairly satisfactory financial result, as the revenue shows considerable buoyancy, and in most branches steadily increases year by year. Even in a year of distress like the past no department but Inland Customs exhibits serious falling off. It must also be remembered that great part of the customs dues on salt realised at Bombay really belong to the Central Provinces. On the other hand, as regards expenditure, though the Civil charges will probably follow the ordinary, law, and increase rather than diminish as the organization of Government is improved and widened, there are some items of expenditure which are distinctly abnormal and temporary. The principal among these are the charges for Military buildings and for Political pensions.

Increase and decrease in Establishment charges.

149. No material changes in the Establishments were made during the year. The new scale of deputation allowance has slightly increased the expenditure—and the sanction accorded by Government to the enhancement of the salary of Naib Tehseeldars and other subordinate Tehseel establishments has further add to the charges by Rs. 6,600 (£660) per annum. Moreover the payment of compensation on account of dearness of provisions was continued almost throughout the year. On the other hand the Settlement establishments have been considerably reduced, and there is a marked decrease in the item of Civil contingencies. On the whole, however, there is a slight increase of some £3,000, as may be seen from the following abstract :—

CHARGES—	1868-69.		1867-68.	
of Collection,	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Including Land Revenue. Forests, Excise, and Customs Establishments	15,65,520	(156,552)	14,06,062	(140,606)
of Administration.				
Including Political, Civil, Judicial, and Police establishments and contingencies	33,37,158	(333,716)	34,44,251	(344,425)
Education and Miscellaneous	4,97,513	(49,751)	5,19,024	(51,902)
Total ..	54,00,191	(540,019)	53,69,337	(536,934)

Bank of Bengal.

150. The two branches of the Bank of Bengal at Nagpore and Jubbulpore continue to perform the business of the Government Treasuries at those places with efficiency.

151 In last year's Report it was explained that the Nagpore Currency Circle was transferred from the Calcutta to the Bombay Presidency Circle. The year 1867-68 closed with an aggregate of Notes in circulation of the old Calcutta series Rs. 1,74,560, and of the new Bombay series Rs. 41,82,350 or nearly half a million pounds sterling. During the first five months of the year under report the circulation increased steadily till it attained to sixty-seven and a half lakhs (£676,004) and from that time as steadily fell month by month till at the close of the year it stood as low as eighteen and a half lakhs (£184,389). The reflux has thus been greater than before, and is no doubt explained by the character of the season and to the heavy local payments which had to be received for grain and cotton exports westwards.

Paper Currency ;

152. The Currency returns tend to show that the trade of the year between the Central Provinces, and the Berars and Bombay has been largely adjusted through the medium of Currency Notes. The largest issues of Notes being in the months of April to July, when remittances have to be made for salt, piece goods, &c. imported, and the largest returns of Notes for encashment in the months from October to January, when remittances are received in payment for cotton, sugar, grain, and other raw produce exported.

largely employed in the adjustment of the annual exterior trade ;

with Bombay;

153. The establishment of a Branch Bank of Bombay at Oomraotee, the principal mart in Berar, doing business on the basis of the Nagpore Currency Note, has to some extent given an impetus to the employment of that medium of remittance. Twenty-three lakhs of Rupees (£230,000) of Notes were thus presented at the Nagpore Office by the branch Bank for encashment in January last. Berar, it will be remembered, is in the Akola Currency Circle, and the Nagpore Note is not there exchangeable at par.

with Berar ;

154. If the above results may be considered as showing that the chief use of the Notes has been to provide means of remittance for the mercantile community—they also show in a minor degree that the Currency Note is used as a *bonâ fide* medium of exchange within the Circle. It is estimated that about ten per cent only of the total "circulation" is thus used in the every day local concerns of the people and it will not advance much beyond that proportion perhaps for years, to come.

in a minor degree as a local currency.

155. The cost of the Currency department for the year amounted to Rs. 12,918 against Rs. 13,574 (£1,357) in the year previous. But against this there is a set off of Rs. 25,112 (£211) being interest on Government securities purchased from the silver reserve.

Cost of Currency Department.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL.

156. There is not much to record under this head during the past year. The most important event has been a Khond outbreak in the Patna feudatoryship. This State belongs to the ancestral head of the Gurjat group of Chiefships, attached to the Sumbulpore district. Although the Chief bears the title of Maharajah, and rules over a territory of 4,500 square miles in extent, his revenues are very small, partly owing to the wild nature of the country and the tribes which inhabit it, and partly to mal-administration. The Rajah himself is a cypher, whose intellects and health have given way under the constant use of drugs, but he has a brother, Lal Bishnath Singh, whose character unites all the worst qualities of an Indian potentate. The appanage of this brother consists of some 700 square miles of country, inhabited by Khonds, and known as the "Khond Mehals." Though they are more civilised than their fellow-tribesmen of the hills, and earn a regular subsistence by cultivation, the Khonds of Patna retain many of the characteristics of their race. Ordinarily peaceable and cheerful in their dispositions, they are readily moved to anger, and most uncontrollable when thus roused. Repeated acts of injustice and tyranny had embittered them against their landlord and his brother the Rajah, from whom they could obtain no redress, and they took the opportunity of a visit, which the Rajah was to pay to the neighbouring Rajah of Kharonde, to revenge themselves. As the Patna Chief's party passed through the Khond mehals it was attacked by the Khonds and three "paiks" were killed. Having once worked themselves up they went on to kill and plunder two unfortunate Mahomedan merchants and their servant, who were travelling in the prosecution of their trade. The property thus robbed amounted in value to Rs. 7,000 or 8,000.

The Khond outbreak.

157. The Rajah in the meantime pushed on to Kharonde, whence he obtained a reinforcement of 400 "paiks." With these he turned back his footsteps, preceded by his brother. The return march was characterised by a series of gross outrages, chiefly instigated by Lal Bishnath Singh. Several women and children were murdered in cold blood, while others were carried away into captivity. The country was cleared of everything portable, and the people being thus left

without cattle or seed grain would have starved, but for the intervention of the Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore, who, on hearing of what had happened, at once proceeded to the scene of the disturbances, and used his whole influence to restore order and confidence. One of the child-murderers was secured, and the return of the greater number of the plundered cattle was effected. It will not, however, be possible to put matters on a completely satisfactory footing until after the close of the rainy season, during which the Patna country is very unhealthy, and all movement in it is difficult. Proposals have been laid before the Government of India, which will be carried out in part or in whole as circumstances may indicate.

Boundary settlements.

158. There is nothing else which demands notice except the boundary settlements between the Central Provinces and Holkar's territories, Bustar and Jyepore, and the Central Provinces and the Tributary Mehals. The first of these operations still drags on its slow course, delayed at every step by the Durbar. The second has been carried to a satisfactory issue by a mixed Commission consisting of an officer from the Central Provinces, and an officer from the Vizagapatam Agency of the Madras Presidency, presided over by Colonel Saxton of the Ganjam and Orissa Topographical Survey. The boundary thus demarcated runs through some of the wildest country in India. The mixed Commission to settle the boundaries of Rewa, the Tributary Mehals, and the Central Provinces, was ordered by the Supreme Government to facilitate Survey operations. The Commission consisting of five officers, two from the Central Provinces, two from the Chota Nagpore Commission, and one from the Central India Agency met at the tri-junction point of the three jurisdictions in Barole, Belaspore district, and have just reported the conclusion of their labours, so far as the Central Provinces are concerned. Their operations have extended over a frontier of about 120 miles, passing through a tract of country almost entirely hilly and barren.

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICE.

Imperial Postal Department.

159. The Imperial Postal Department in these Provinces has for the past four years been controlled by a Chief Inspector holding an independent charge. Last year the management of the District Postal lines and establishments was also made over to this officer. Since then there has been no change in the constitution of the Department.

Post Offices open.

160. There exist altogether 103 Imperial Post Offices, 8 new ones having been opened during the year; and the number will continue to increase as the District Post Offices gradually rise in importance and become ready for transfer to the Imperial Department.

Extent of Postal lines.

161. The Imperial Postal lines extend over a distance of 2,957 miles. The line from Sehore to Beora 52 miles in length, and that from Bhilsa to Goona 90 miles long, were transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces in 1868, thus increasing the length of the lines by 142 miles. The mails are carried in the following manner:—on 316 miles by rail, on 164 miles by mail cart, and on 2,477 miles by runners. The opening during the year of the railway from Khundwah to Beerh, a distance of 20 miles, enabled the runners to be withdrawn from that portion of the line.

Speed at which the mails are carried.

162. The speed at which the mails are carried by mail cart averaged during the fair season nine miles, and during the rains eight miles an hour. The mail cart line is only on the Great Northern road between Nagpore and Jubbulpore. At the end of 1868 the establishments on the road were considerably enlarged, so as to permit of the transmission of the entire Overland mails to and from Eastern and Northern India at the same time. The distance between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, at which points the railway lines terminate, is 164 miles, and although sometimes owing to the late arrival of a train scant time has been allowed for the conveyance of the mails from the one place to the other, hitherto but one instance of delay or late arrival has occurred. When carried by runners the letters are conveyed at a rate varying from three to six miles an hour. On certain lines when, owing to the wildness and difficult nature of the country and the fear of wild beasts, it is impossible for the runners to travel except by day, the average rate is from two and in half to three miles.

Number of letters, papers, books, &c., carried.

163. The number of letters, papers, parcels, and books, which passed through the Imperial Post Offices will be seen from the following table:—

	Letters.	*Papers.*	*Parcels.*	*Books.*
Received for delivery ...	1,979,879	162,227	30,773	20,264
Received for despatch ...	2,664,194	75,047	16,357	9,149
Total ..	4,644,073	237,274	47,130	3,328

Compared with the preceding year, the number of letters passing through the offices has increased by 805,000, and the number of parcels and books has likewise augmented. The number of letters, &c., undelivered and sent to the dead letter office was only 6½ per cent of the number received.

District Post Offices.

164. The following figures show the number of letters received and despatched in District Post Offices:—

Received	197,084
Despatched	181,179

The percentage of letters not delivered was, exclusive of service covers, 12 per cent; but if service covers be included only six per cent. A great improvement in this respect has been made during the past year.

Military transport train.

165. While thus stating briefly the most noticeable points in the working of the Postal Department during the year, it is only proper to make mention of the Military transport train organized by the Postal Department for the conveyance of troops between Nagpore and Jubbulpore. All the arrangements for this purpose were made most expeditiously and satisfactorily, and the transport train worked most efficiently.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

166. The position of the Telegraph lines working in the Central Provinces having been described in previous reports, the changes and improvements which have been effected during the year will here be noted.

Operation of the year.

167. The old line from Nagpore to Sironcha, the head-quarters of the Upper Godavery District, has been put into efficient repair.

168. A new line has been taken in hand for opening direct communication with Bombay, and intermediately with certain important cotton marts in Berar. It was found to be financially remunerative when tried experimentally last cotton season, and was therefore opened for communication in October last. At first communication was carried on chiefly by suspending the wires on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway posts; but since January active measures have been taken for erecting up to Bhosawul a separate line of posts brought from the dismantled section of the line between Hyderabad (Deccan) and Sironcha. From Bhosawul the new pattern Hamilton Standards are being used.

169. From Bhosawul again a new line is being set up to Khandwah in Nimar, and in the cold weather this line will be extended to Jubbulpore.

170. Between Nagpore and Jubbulpore a second wire (No. 12) has been erected for local work; beyond Jubbulpore to Allahabad the line has been repaired where necessary.

CHAPTER IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Establishments and Churches.

171. The Ecclesiastical establishments and Church buildings existing in these Provinces have been described in previous reports. The progress made towards the completion of certain of the edifices in hand is mentioned in the chapter on Public Works.

Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

172. The only noticable point under this head during the year, is the visitation of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to these Provinces in January and February last. His Lordship during this tour consecrated the Churches at Hoshungabad, Wurdah, and Jubbulpore, and the Cemeteries at Hurdah and Wurdah.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY.

173. The strength of the Military force composing the garrisons of the several Cantonments and Out-posts in these Provinces at the close of 1868 was as follows :—

Present strength.

5 Batteries of European Artillery,
3 Regiments and 1 Detachment of European Infantry,
1 Regiment and 2 Detachments Native Cavalry,
6¾ Regiments Native Infantry,

numbering in all 8,727 men, of whom 3,385 were Europeans, or nearly the same number as were returned last year.

174. The following abstract will show the distribution of the troops, as they stood on the last day of the year, and the proportion belonging to the armies of the three Presidencies, thus:—

Distribution.

BENGAL ARMY.

Saugor Cantonment.	1	Battery European Artillery,
	1	Regiment European Infantry,
	1	Detachment Native Cavalry, (Madras),
	1	Regiment Native Infantry.
Jubbulpore „	1	Battery European Artillery,
	1	Regiment European Infantry,
	1	Detachment Native Cavalry,
	1	Regiment Native Infantry.

MADRAS ARMY.

Kamptee „	3	Batteries of European Artillery,
	1	Regiment European Infantry.
	1	„ Native Cavalry,
	1½	„ Native Infantry.
Seetabuldee „	1	Detachment European Infantry,
	6	Companies Native do.
Hoshungabad „	1	Wing Native Infantry.
Raepore „	1	Regiment „
Sumbulpore Out-post	1	Wing „
Chanda „	1	Company „
Seroncha „	1	Company „

BOMBAY ARMY.

Asseergurh Fort.	2	Companies European Infantry,
	2	Companies Native Infantry.

Comprising 6 Cantonments and 4 Out-posts, the same as last year.

175. The only important change in the Military disposition decided upon during the year has been the transfer of the head-quarters or Staff of the Saugor force from Saugor to Jubbulpore, and preliminary arrangements have been made for carrying the measure into effect this season. The necessity for this change arose in consequence of the Overland transit of the British troops *viâ* Jubbulpore from and to Upper India and Saugor.

176. There has been an increase of ·42 per cent in deaths which have amounted to 151 among 9,535 persons this year, against 110 among 9,451 last year.

177. The Nagpore Volunteer Corps remains at the same strength as last reported.

CHAPTER XI.

FORESTS.

178. The system of Forest administration continues the same as described in previous Reports, the only addition to the Forest rules framed under Act VII. of 1865, being a rule that "no land within the limits of any Reserved Forest shall be sold or leased without sanction of the Government of India." The State Reserves are administered by the special Forest Department, and the unreserved Forest Wastes by the District Civil Officers.

Administrative scheme.

179. The position and capabilities of the State Reserve forests have been described in previous reports. The work of survey and demarcation has progressed, most of the forest ranges in the Northern and Western divisions have now been completely defined by masonry pillars, and their boundaries have been cleared of all under-growth to a sufficient breadth for protection against annual fires. Much however still remains to be done in this important preliminary of conservation, more particularly in the Eastern and Southern divisions. The extensive sâl forests of the Meikul range in the Northern division, the most important perhaps in Central India, are so extensive and so mixed up with open country that and after an extended tour through them during the last open season the Conservator is only now about submitting his scheme for their survey and demarcation. In the Eastern division the extensive sâl forests of Sahawa, are even less known—and their exploration, together with the final demarcation of the Panabaras Reserve, was considerably retarded for want of a European Officer to superintend the work. The Aheree forests in the Southern division have been surveyed, but the demarcation has only been partly completed. It is however well in hand and is expected to be brought to a termination during the next open season.

Conservancy measures.

180. The experience of four or five years has proved the success of the plan of clearing the boundaries of the forest as a protection against the annual forest fires, and where this measure has been fully carried out, as in most of the Reserves of the Western and Northern divisions, the Inspector General of Forests has recorded his testimony in its favour. The plan is however costly and should be adopted probably only in the case of first class forests.

Protection against fires.

Teak plantations.

181. The experiment of teak plantations, commenced in previous years, has been carried on under unusual difficulties owing to the dryness of the past season. The plantation at Ayree, which was managed by a European trained Forester, suffered severely from want of a full supply of water. Out of nearly 50,000 seedlings planted out only half were alive at the close of the season. The small plantation at Gurrakota also suffered from the same cause. The two new plantations in the Western division fared somewhat better, and a larger area is about being planted out. In the Eastern division the plantation at Hathibaree was laid out during the year with some 16,000 seedlings only ; and judging from the small number that died and the general growth attained, the experiment here may be pronounced comparatively successful. On this plantation it has been observed that transplanted seedlings of spontaneous forest growth of from 3 to 6 inches in height attained to 12 to 16 inches at the close of the year, while seedlings of garden or artificial growth of from 2 to 3 inches only attained to 4 to 8 and 10 inches. It will be useful to follow up these indications and compare them with experiences elsewhere. In the Southern division the single experiment undertaken seems to have resulted in complete failure, due, however, the Conservator thinks, more to defective arrangement than to natural causes.

Plantation experiments in Cinchona, Tea, and Coffee.

182. The Cinchona plantation on the Puchmurree plateau has not shown any promising results. Of 120 plants brought from Ootacamund in the previous November there were only 71 alive at the close of the year. 40 plants were obtained from layers and some 600 from cuttings. Some tea and coffee plants have also been raised on this plantation. The further continuance of this experiment is deprecated by the Conservator on the score of expense, but the subject will receive due consideration before any decisive measures are taken.

Yield and working of the Forests.

183. The success of the Forest Department in meeting the demands on it for timber has not been so good as was anticipated. Some 10,000 sleepers were to have been delivered at Jubbulpore for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at a cost estimated at Rs. 4 per sleeper, but the navigation of the Bunjur river having proved impracticable on further examination and the charge for cart hire having slightly risen, about half that number only were either delivered, or about being delivered, at the close of the year at Rs. 5-10-0 per sleeper. The preparation of sleepers was, however, progressing at the rate of 2,000 per mensem, and it was expected that as the sawyers become more skilled at the work, the cost would decrease. A large quantity of timber has been stored at the Mundla depôt and will be rafted down the Nerbudda to Jubbulpore as soon as the season permits. In this way some 524 logs have also been delivered at Jubbulpore for the Department Public Works. All these supplies were obtained from the Toplah forests above

described. In the Central division there have been no sales of timber or additions to the stock on hand. In the Eastern division some excellent teak timber has been brought to the depôt on the Eastern road half way between Nagpore and Raepore, and an experiment is about being tried of rafting a quantity to Kamptee up the Kunhan. In the Southern division the sales effected have been small, but a very considerable quantity of timber has been stored at the depôts at Aheree, Chanda, Nagpore and Wurdah, and a large quantity now lying in the forests, girdled and cut in previous years, remains to be brought in. In the Western division where it was calculated that some 15,000 sleepers could be supplied for the unopened portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line in the Nerbudda valley only 1,450 sleepers were provided up to the close of the year. The departure of the Conservator, who was originally Deputy Conservator of the division, on sick leave, and the resignation shortly afterwards of the Deputy Conservator who succeeded him, partly explains this failure, and the Officiating Conservator has been directed to use his utmost endeavours to make up for the shortcomings of the past year, so that the Railway authorities may have no cause to plead want of sleepers as a reason for delay in their operations, and, to judge from the really large quantity of timber and sleepers in store at the depôts, there will, it is hoped, be little further difficulty in meeting all demands.

The aggregate timber operations of the year may be thus stated—

	Logs.
Stock in hand at the depôts at the commencement of the year	39,865
Received at depots from the Forests during the year	26,298
Removed by purchasers from depots	18,970
Stock on hand at the close of the year	47,193

184. The Unreserved Forests continued to be worked under District Officers on the plan hitherto obtaining, that is, the right of collecting forest produce, which includes firewood, small timber, mowah and other forest fruits, lac, gums, grass and the like, is leased out for the year to the highest bidder block by block. To remedy the abuses resulting from this system when the leases fall into the hands of speculators, a scheme was discussed last year for opening the Unreserved forests to the people generally, subject to Forest regulations, at a fixed proportionate payment per village, in commutation of the present forest dues—special arrangements being made for large towns and populous tracts, and for remote and wild parts of the country. Some progress has been made towards the introduction of a system of the kind in the Chutteesgurh Division; and in the Chanda district of the Nagpore Division it has met with a ready acceptance. Elsewhere the necessary adjustments are in progress, and all preliminary and collateral questions are receiving full consideration.

Unreserved Forests.

185. The collections under the head of Unreserved forests have fallen from Rs. 2,72,302 to Rs. 2,49,162. Much of the decrease is nominal, as the collections of the previous year were a good deal swelled by the realization of outstanding balances. A large portion of the remaining deficit is accounted for by remissions to contractors in the Chutteesgurh Division to compensate them for allowing the poorer classes to gather jungle fruits without payment. The unfavorable season has also affected the collections in other parts of the Province, and the area from which forest revenue is realised has been reduced by the grant of clearance leases.

Financial results.

186. Taking Reserved and Unreserved forests together, the financial results of the year are summarised in the following table :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Credit.						
Cash Receipts.						
(1). Reserved forests ..	1,01,851	3	1			
(2). Unreserved do. ..	2,49,162	9	4			
				3,51,013	12	5
Stock of timber in hand				3,23,701	6	4
Outstanding debts				55,556	6	1
				7,30,271	8	10
Debit.						
Stock in hand at commencement of the year				2,34,878	0	0
Outstanding debts at do				38,112	8	2
Cash expenditure in the year..				2,94,654	12	1
Balance in favour				1,62,626	4	7
				7,30,271	8	10

Thus the cash receipts show a small increase over last year and the stock of timber in hand is considerably larger. On the other hand the expenditure has been much heavier.

CHAPTER XII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

187. In last year's report an account was given of the principal structures of archæological interest in the Central Provinces.

188. No new discoveries of much importance have been made during the present year. But in the course of enquiries into the history of a locally celebrated snake-temple at Bhanduk in the Chanda district an inscription was found which has been thus translated. The translation may be taken as fairly correct, though it does not pretend to scientific accuracy :—

Snake temple at Bhanduk.

> Hail to the goddess of wealth! Hail to the adored Wasoodeo! (*a*)
>
> The auspicious year 12 (*b*)., Kshuya of the Shuk era (*c*), Friday, the tenth of the first half of Margshirsh, the sun being in the Scorpion constellation, and the moon in that of Rewutee.
>
> Consecration of Jug Narain.
>
> Wajianashnakoo (*d*)., the son of Chagnaka (*d*)., he it was who consecrated the god. Puwar, the ruler of Dhar, made up his mind and is known as the third repairer. The image was carved by Gopeenath Pundit, inhabitant of Loonar (*e*) Mhekur. Let this shrine be the pride of all the citizens, and this religious act is notified to the Chiefs and other officers.
>
> May, Oh God, he be happy who takes care of this! May, Oh God, victory attend him who reads this!

(*a*) Incarnation of Vishnoo.

(*b*) The corner of the stone containing the two last figures has been broken off.

(*c*) The Kshuya year of the 13th century of the Sáka era was 1248, so that the date of the inscription appears to be 1326 A. D. or 542 years ago.

(*d*) These names are now quite unknown in this part of India.

(*e*) A place in Berar.

189. The style of architecture of this temple is apparently very ancient, though it has been evidently restored within comparatively recent times. The last Powar ruler of Dhar, Jye Chund, was deposed in the 11th century, but a branch of the same family appears to have regained power, and to have reigned at Dhar until about 1225 A. D.

Temple at Barsoor in Bustar.

190. The inscription on the temple at Barsoor in Bustar, which is given in No. XXXIX. of the Selections of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, has also been translated. It is the record of a temple grant by a Raja Ganga Mahadeva Nagbansi of the Kashyap family, sovereign of the city of Bhagáwati, elder brother of a Raja Someshwar. The enquiries made have hitherto been unsuccessful in tracing the city of Bhagawati. The donor possibly belonged to a race allied to the present Rajpoot dynasty of Kálahandi, though the appellation "Kashyap" would seem to imply Brahmin origin. This point will however be discussed more fully in the new edition of the local Gazetteer.

Ancient silver coins.

191. A hoard of ancient silver coins was dug up at Sohagpore in September last in the Hoshungabad district by a party of labourers engaged in road-making. Specimens were sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Society, who reports them to be coins of an Indo-Sassanian dynasty which flourished in Gujerat in the 8th century. They were fire-worshippers, and the coins bear the image of a fire altar on the reverse. The discovery is so far interesting that hitherto none of these coins have been found at so great a distance from the known seat of power of this dynasty.

"Murhs."

192. There is a class of structures not mentioned in last year's report which seem to deserve notice. These are the so-called "Murhs" and "Murhiyas" of Dumoh. They are attributed to the Chundels, whose hold of this part of India terminated towards the close of the 12th century. Some of them have much architectural merit, being not only graceful in shape, but elaborately ornamented. They are evidently of Jaina origin, though some at any rate have subsequently been converted to the purposes of Sivite worship.

CHAPTER XIII.

COTTON.

The cotton crop not much affected by the drought.

193. In the last Administration Report it was noticed that the cotton crop of the season 1867-68 suffered much from the unprecedented monsoon that preceded the cotton harvest. This year serious results were apprehended from the drought. the general effects of which have already been alluded to in an earlier chapter of this report. Fortunately, although the limited rain-fall has left its traces on the exports from the northern districts of these Provinces, the cotton growing tracts lying to the south of the Sautpoora range, from which the Bombay supplies are almost entirely drawn, did not suffer at all, and the cotton crop of 1868-69 has been pronounced to be one of the "fullest" and best known for many years past. The result speaks well for the hardiness of the indigenous plant of Central India, which successfully weathered a most trying season when the grain crops throughout the country were seriously affected by the want of rain.

Area under the cotton cultivation.

194. The area under cotton cultivation during the last few seasons is compared below :—

	Area sown with cotton in acres.		
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
In the Nerbudda valley and Sautpoora Hill districts ..	192,054	155,327	215,523
In the Nagpore country ...	318,932	248,931	299,455
In the Chutteesgurh country ...	100,736	148,262	156,358
Total acres ...	611,722	552,520	671,336

In the Eastern Districts.

195. It will be noticed that this year's figures are slightly above those of the preceding season. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the Eastern districts, and may be fairly accounted for by the more accurate returns ensured by the progress of the Land Revenue Settlement in this Division. The total acreage under cotton cultivation is, however, still small, hardly exceeding 4½ per cent on the cultivated area, and 1½ per cent of the land available for cultivation.

196. In the Wurdah Valley, which from advantages of climate and soil is the chief cotton growing tract in the Central Provinces, cotton still takes up one half of the land reserved for the autumn harvest, and as an area at least equal to that sown with cotton must be reserved for other produce so as to admit of the rotation of crops, it will be seen that the cotton cultivation does not admit of any very considerable extension in this particular quarter. On the other hand, the prices ruling during the season have been most favourable; in the cotton districts the crop is a very popular one, and, if no great increase can be safely expected, no decrease in the cultivation need be apprehended. In fact in the more advanced districts where the soil is suitable, the advantages of the trade are fully appreciated, and cotton is largely grown. There are again other districts, such as Bhundara, lying on the sand-stone formation, which are ill adapted to the cultivation, and in which cotton is never likely to make any great advance. But in many of the more remote tracts not only will the soil bear good cotton, but the lands lying waste would admit of the cultivation being almost indefinitely extended. There, however, the population is scant, and trade is dull, and what cultivation there is is almost entirely confined to cereals and other food stuffs for local consumption, and therefore the extension of cotton cultivation will be dependent on the general progress of the country, the increase of the population, and the increase of intelligence among the people, which will provide them with both the means and the desire of extending the trade.

In the Wurdah valley.

Exports of cotton.

197. The exports of cotton from these Provinces are tabulated below :—

			Maunds.	
Westwards towards Bombay—				
from the Nagpore country	...	...	169,717	
from the Nerbudda valley	..	...	60,184	
				229,901
Northwards towards Allahabad and the North Western Provinces, for Jubbulpore and trans-Nerbudda districts	..	..	.. ...	25,666
Easward towards Cuttack and the Coast districts from Sumbulpore and Raepore	..	..	.. ..	43,532
Total Maunds			..	299,099

198. In the previous year, in consequence of the damage done by the heavy rain, the exports to Bombay fell off in a most marked manner. It is satisfactory to notice that the trade recovered itself promptly with the aid of a favourable season. The business at the markets and railway stations has been brisk, and the exports from the Wurdah Valley have been quite up to the average of former years. The figures of the railway returns do not, however, represent quite fairly the cotton trade of these Provinces. The well known market of Oomraotee in the Berars, lying to the south-west of Arvee, draws a large quantity of the cotton ranking with "Hingunghats" grown in that part of the valley, and the drain is not balanced by the imports to the markets of the Central Provinces of cotton from the Berar side of the Wurdah. Altogether the exports of cotton westward may be taken to be not less than 47,000 bales. Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces take but little of the Hingunghat cotton now, and their supplies are chiefly drawn from the Trans-Sautpoora districts, which grow an inferior staple classed hardly higher than "Bengals." Last season, however, much of the Hingunghat and Oomraotee crop was diverted from Bombay eastwards, and a large quantity of the best Hingunghat cotton was bought up by Messrs. Warwick and Co., for the Elgin mills at Cawnpore. This year, however, there have been hardly any purchasers from the North-Western Provinces in the Wurdah Valley markets, and but 320 full pressed bales were sent East, against 3,000, the number exported in the preceding year.

Flow of the trade.

199. The experiments noticed in former reports to test the adaptability to the soil and climate of these Provinces of the exotic cottons which have been grown with success in other parts of India, have been continued by the Cotton Commissioner, but without encouraging results. The opinion now generally entertained is that the cotton cultivation of this part of India will be more benefited by attention to the improvement of the indigenous cotton than by the introduction of exotic varieties. And with this view attention has been paid to the cultivation and selection of seed on the principle advocated by Major Trevor Clarke. The demands for seed from various parts of India have now so much increased in quantity that it has been found necessary to extend the scale of the experiments. A seed garden of 50 acres has accordingly been established at a selected spot in the neighbourhood of Hingunghat, and a special officer has been appointed to the charge of the farm, who, at the close of the cotton harvest, will assist the Cotton Commissioner in all the duties of his department. It is confidently hoped that the system of seed farming, the necessity of which is recognized in all other countries, will in the course of a few seasons have a decided effect on the cotton

Experiments with exotic seed.

Improvement of the indigenous plant.

Appointment of an Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner.

crop of the Wurdah Valley. In this seed garden further experiments with exotic seed also will again be carefully conducted, and it is hoped that this season the question of the suitability of the foreign plant to the dry climate of the Central Provinces may be definitely decided.

Hingunghat seed supplied in considerable quantities to other parts of India.

200. Consignments of Hingunghat seed have been supplied to the Madras and Bombay Governments, to the Governments of Bengal, of the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, to the Administrations of Oudh, Burmah, and Mysore, and to many private individuals. A large quantity of seed was sent to Nimar also, where the Deputy Commissioner is making arrangements for further improvements in the cotton grown. The supplies to the Government of Bombay were particularly large, owing to its having been determined to introduce fresh Hingunghat seed into Khandeish. The quantity sent to the Collector there amounted to 5,000 maunds or 180 tons. The total quantity of seed forwarded through the agency of the Cotton department during the season amounted to 5,385 maunds or 190 tons.

Improvement of the cotton traffic on the Railway.

201. A satisfactory circumstance connected with the cotton trade is the great improvement in the arrangements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for carrying off the cotton traffic. The discreditable "blocks," which in former years caused so much inconvenience to the trade, are now quite unknown, and the system of stacking the cotton in Government yards specially laid out for the purpose, being no longer necessary, the yards have been closed and the establishments withdrawn.

Exports of cotton by the Godavery route.

202. This season has seen part of the cotton crop of the south-western districts drained off by what, if it is not altogether a new, is certainly a but-little-used outlet. A considerable portion of what is called the "*Jurree*" crop grown in the Chanda district, and in the territory of His Highness the Nizam lying along the Wurdah river, has been purchased by a European firm in Coconada, whose Agents established themselves in the district early in the season, and the cotton so purchased will be carried down the Godavery to the Coast. The "*Jurree*" cotton, as explained in former reports, is a crop of the spring harvest and comes into the market some months later than the cotton of Oomraotee and Hingunghat, and is ready for export in April and May before the rains. For this reason it is not improbable that the Godavery Navigation scheme, when complete, may stimulate the export of this crop, and lead to some development of the trade with the Eastern Coast. Should the scheme for connecting Hingunghat and Chanda

with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by a branch line be long deferred, much of the cotton which now finds its way across from the country between the Wurdah and Godavery rivers to the Wurdah and Berar markets, and so on to Bombay, will doubtless be diverted to the Eastern Coast. On the other hand, a branch line of railway, besides ensuring the more rapid export of the crop, would secure much larger supplies than even at present are received. For, owing to the difficulties of communication, a very large proportion of the cotton crop is taken up for local consumption, the people being dependent on Native manufactures and making their own cloths, and the Native spinning and weaving trade being particularly strong in this quarter. Now a railway, by supplying them with machine-made cloths at a cheap price, would enable them to part with a larger proportion of their cotton than can at present be spared, and would leave the hands now engaged in spinning and weaving available for cultivation, and the extension of the cotton crop.

Importance to the cotton traffic of the proposed branch line to Chanda through Hingunghat.

203. The allotment to the Central Provinces and the Berars of a share of the Cotton Fee Fund levied at Bombay on all the cotton shipped at that port, is still deferred; but it is hoped that this year the necessary steps may be taken to legalize the transfer of the annual grant of Rs. 40,000, the sum proposed by the Bombay Legislative Council.

Delay in the transfer to the Provinces of a share in the Cotton Fund.

204. Altogether then the prospects of cotton cultivation in these Provinces are satisfactory. The crop of the southern districts still holds one of the highest places in the list of Indian cottons, and the Hingunghat staple is pronounced to be not inferior to the ordinary run of American cottons, and to be adapted for at least three-fourths of the work that American cotton does; and there appears now to be but little doubt that during the past few years the cotton of this side of India has from many circumstances secured itself a position from which it will not be easy to unsettle it. Not only is the Hingunghat cotton in favour in Lancashire, but the foreign manufactories which have considerably developed of late years now draw their supplies to a great extent from India. Their machinery, being of recent construction, is adapted to the short staple of Indian cotton, and this circumstance, and the improvement in the means of the Overland communication between Bombay and the south of Europe, promises to increase and consolidate a trade with the continent of Europe, the advance of which during the last two years has been most marked. The Cotton Commissioner gives the following figures of the exports from Bombay to

Status of Indian cotton in the European markets.

foreign countries by the Overland route during the first six months of 1869 :—

				Bales.
Barcelona	...	..	..	368
Genoa	..	..	...	4,961
Havre	..	...	...	8,192
Marseilles	...	..	..	6,673
Naples	..	..	..	100
Trieste	..	..	...	14,363
Venice	..	..	..	600

This does not, of course, include the large quantites of cotton sent by sailing vessels to the Continent direct, or to Liverpool to be re-shipped there for foreign countries. A very large proportion of the Indian cotton taken by the Continent is of the Hinguughat and Oomraotee growth, the former staple being in favour for the looms of Russia, and for the finer fabrics in all the continental countries. The inferior class of the Central Provinces' cotton and Oomraotee is said to be largely used in Alsace, in the manufactories of Elberfeld, and in other cities of northern Germany, whither it is shipped by way of Havre and the north German ports. The most noticeable point, however, undoubtedly is the establishment of the direct Overland trade between Bombay and the Southern continental ports, a trade which the opening of the Suez Canal will considerably increase. Southern Europe has now a direct interest in the Central Indian cotton crop, and the large mills around Vienna, the manufactories of Geneva and Zurich, and Alsace now draw large supplies of Indian cotton through Trieste, Marseilles, and Havre ; and the exports to Italy and Spain are annually increasing. Although then the recovery of the American crop may affect the demand for Indian cotton in other parts of the world, the Indian cultivator is long likely to find a good customer for his crop in the manufacturer of Southern Europe, to whose wants the short staple of India, cheap, and easily worked by his machine, is most excellently adapted.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—WASTE LANDS.

Area sold.

205. The fiscal administration and the revenue derived from the State Unreserved waste lands have been noticed in the chapter on "Forests." The area unappropriated either by sale under the "Waste Land Sale Rules" or by grant in "clearance" leases at the opening of the year was 9,639,120 acres of which 29,376 acres in 42 lots were sold during the year for Rs. 58,702 (£ 5,870), which gives an average of Rs. 2 (4 *s.*) per acre. The collection during the year on account of these sales and of sales in previous years was Rs. 76,790 (£7,679). This left a balance outstanding, but not yet due under the terms of the sales, of Rs. 2,17,799 (£21,780) and overdue Rs. 50 (£5).

Sale proceeds realised.

Average price per acre realised.

206. The largest sales yet effected have been in the populous tracts of Bhundara and Nagpore, in the former realising little beyond the fixed upset price of Rs. 2-8-0 (5*s.*) per acre, but in the latter nearly twice that amount, *viz.*, Rs. 4-8-0 (9*s.*) per acre. The average price realised in the total sales was Rs. 2-4-0 (4*s.* 6*d.*) per acre, or about 2*d.* per acre in advance of the previous year.

Registers of waste lands available for sale or clearance lease.

207. In almost every district now where the Settlement has been completed, a printed Register of these waste plots, illustrated with maps, is available in the Deputy Commissioner's Office for examination and reference by intending purchasers. The Registers have also been published in the local Gazette.

SECTION II.—SURVEY.

Progress of operations during the year.

208. The four Revenue Survey parties still at work in these Provinces have extended their operations in the year under report over an aggregate area of 6,751 square miles, of which 1,573 were surveyed by triangulation. The first Survey Division had thus completed the

Nagpore and Seonee districts and commenced upon Chindwara, and the second Division operating in Raepore had completed portions of two tehseels. The third Division in Nimar, besides completing the Khundwah tehseel, carried a triangulation across Khandeish in the Bombay Presidency, effecting a junction with the Kanpisura Grand Trigonometrical series; and a survey of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Nimar to the Bhosawul junction was undertaken for geographical purposes. The fourth party working in the Chanda district completed the tehseels of Berhampooree and Mhool.

Comparison of Survey with Settlement results.

209. Except in the Chanda district the Settlement maps have generally answered to the scientific tests applied by the regular Survey and the boundary demarcations were found to be satisfactory. In Chanda some discrepancies in the boundary maps were detected and rectified; and the demarcations, where incomplete, had to be attended to and permanent landmarks erected.

Topographical Survey.

210. The two Topographical Survey parties mentioned in previous reports also continue their labours, one in the extreme south of the Province, where it has moreover been specially employed in laying down the boundary between the feudatory States of Bustar and Jeypore, and the other in the Sautpoora Hill country on the northern boundary of the Chindwara district.

Preservation of boundary marks.

211. Towards the close of the year under review the Government of India, in Resolution No. 94 of the 19th March 1869, finally decided on the measures to be adopted for the establishment and maintenance of permanent boundary marks, with a view to giving a durable character to the results of the operations of the Survey Department, and securing accuracy in the record of landed property. In these Provinces previous arrangements had been made at the Settlement for the construction of masonry platforms and the planting of trees at all village triple junction stations, and disputed boundaries when decided are marked by masonry pillars. Most of the triple junction stations are also Theodolite stations of the Revenue Survey. To give legal effect to these arrangements application had been made for the extension of Act I. of 1847 to the Central Provinces, and the necessity for such extension was acknowledged in the above quoted Resolution. Meanwhile instructions have been issued to all Commissioners enjoining the very great importance of maintaining these boundary marks, and their preservation has been formally entrusted to the landholders, who are required to file with their village papers a yearly statement that the

boundary marks of their villages are perfect. The Canoongo of each tehseel is moreover required to test annually the boundary marks of twenty villages per cent within his circle.

Survey Maps.

212. The establishment of local Agents for the sale of all published maps of the Survey Department was carried out by the Surveyor General during the year, and promises to be useful. From these depôts public offices will be supplied on indent.

Section III.—Fairs.

213. Arrangements still continue for taking a rough estimate of the number of people attending the fairs held at different places all over the country, and of the character and amount of traffic carried on at them. These statistics are published half-yearly in the Local Gazette, and may be thus briefly epitomised :—

Number of fairs held	80
Number of persons attending	1,361,671
	Rs.
Value of property of all kinds brought for sale ...	60,10,132
Value of property sold	35,65,535
which includes—	
English piece goods	6,64,569
Country manufactures and raw produce	15,74,440
Horses and Ponies	7,017
Horned Cattle and Sheep	5,69,679
Miscellaneous goods	7,49,830

Compared with the previous year these show a falling off under all heads, due no doubt to the unfavourable season and to the prevalence of cholera in different parts of the country. At none of these fairs was there any disturbance, or any outbreak of epidemic disease except at Hurda, in the Hoshungabad district, in January, where immediately on the appearance of cholera the fair was broken up and arrangements made for the medical treatment of all attacked. The Police were as usual in attendance to enforce order and conservancy at all the fairs.

Section IV.—Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries.

Number of institutions

214. There are altogether 79 charitable institutions in existence in in the Central Provinces. The majority of these are charitable Dispensaries, which are

66 in number. The remainder consist of two Lunatic Asylums, one at Nagpore, the other at Jubbulpore; a Leper Asylum at Nagpore; and six Poor-houses.

Three of the Dispensaries were opened during the past year.

Their sufficiency.

215. It has been freely admitted on more than one occasion that these institutions, by means of which so much good can be, and is effected, are not anything like sufficiently numerous to minister to the wants of a country with so large and scattered a population as the Central Provinces, but it is impossible for the Government to do more than take the lead in a matter like this at first by establishing and maintaining such institutions when they are altogether strange to the people, and their usefulness is therefore unappreciated by them, and then by contributing to the support of others established by local or private charity. This is what has been done for the past six years, and the Native population has been in some degree familiarized with the uses and advantages of medical science. The further extension of this system of medical relief must depend on the advance of wealth and enlightenment among the people, while the aim of the Administration must now rather be directed towards extending the influence and sphere of action of existing institutions and convincing all classes of the population of the benefits of good medical treatment.

Number of persons treated.

216. The statistics of the past year show that although the number of Dispensaries was increased only by three, the number of patients who were treated rose from 167,881 in 1867, to 206,400 or by 23 per cent in 1868. Of these, 158,084 were male patients, and 48,316 female patients. The increase occured in both classes, but was proportionally greater in the former. The number of in-door patients, both male and female, was also considerably larger than in any previous year. Altogether the results of the year show that the Dispensaries have increased in popularity and have been more generally resorted to.

Surgical operations.

217. More attention was also during the past year paid to surgical operations, and a large number, especially of minor operations, was the result. The importance of giving due attention to this branch of medical science has been fully pointed out.

Dispensary vaccination

218. In connection with the Dispensaries, vaccination operations have been carried on more or less in every district, so far as circumstances allowed, and

more than 49,000 successful cases are reported. No complete system of rural vaccination can indeed be introduced in this manner, as Civil Surgeons are not able to absent themselves for any length of time from their charges in order to supervise widely extended operations. But still much good may be effected by protecting the inhabitants of large centres of population where such Dispensaries have been established, and are visited from time to time by the Civil Surgeons. Careful supervision is undoubtedly necessary, and this has been insisted on.

Finance.

219. The total income of the Dispensaries was Rs. 1,07,251, somewhat larger than that of last year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,01,242. Of the above sum, Rs. 35,286 represented the Government grant, Rs. 26,918 were raised by private subscription, and Rs. 21,260 were granted from Local Funds. The expenditure under all headings amounted to Rs. 88,501,—Rs. 10,000 in excess of that shown in the previous year. But the extra expenditure was principally incurred for building purposes.

Lunatic Asylums;

220. The two Lunatic Asylums at Nagpore and Jubbulpore require only brief mention.

at Nagpore.

221. Twenty-six males and nine females were admitted into the Nagpore Asylum during the year. The total number of inmates was 102 males and 25 females. Fourteen patients (2 females) were discharged cured, three (1 female) improved and 1 unimproved. One patient died, the cause of death being chronic dysentery. In the case of most of the patients the mental diseases were of old standing, and many cures could not therefore be expected. In only a few cases could the origin of insanity be ascertained. In one-sixth of the whole number of cases, however, the Superintendent reported that the disease was attributable to excessive use of stimulant and narcotic drugs, and he expressed an opinion that in many cases in which the cause could not be ascertained the origin of the malady had a similar source.

Employment of Lunatics.

222. Three-fourths of the inmates of the Asylum were regularly employed on some kind of occupation. From their labour a sum of Rs. 800 was realised, more than half of which was derived from the garden of the Asylum.

Cost of Establishment.

223. The cost of the establishment &c. was Rs. 10,387, the average charges for each lunatic being Rs. 104.

Jubbulpore Asylum.

224. To the Jubbulpore Asylum 35 males and 7 females were admitted during the year. The total number of patients was 64 males and 11 females.

Of these, 19 (2 females) were discharged cured, and 5 died. In 3 cases death resulted from diseases and injuries contracted before admission.

The principal causes of the disease, were here fright in 16 cases, stimulants and narcotics in 15 cases, and grief in 13.

Cost of Establishment.

225. The cost of maintaining the establishment was Rs. 4,668, and the average charges for each lunatic Rs. 112.

SECTION V.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Registration.

226. The Registration of births and deaths has been carried on as in former years by the agency of the Police. A greater degree of accuracy is generally apparent in the returns, but there is still room for improvement. It must however be expected that in a work of this kind, where so much depends upon the action and feeling of the people, progress towards perfection should be very gradual.

New Forms.

227. A set of forms for uniform adoption in all Provinces of the Bengal Presidency has now been issued by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. These will be brought into use from the commencement of 1870, and in the meantime the system of registration at present in force will be revised, and measures taken to ensure more accurate returns.

Analysis of results.

228. The following abstract shows the number of births and deaths per thousand of the population, the proportion of female births and deaths to male births and deaths, of infant deaths to adult deaths, and also the proportion of deaths caused by the principal diseases:—

Births per 1,000 of population	23.3
Deaths do. do.	19·7
Female births to 100 male births	80·
Do. deaths to 100 male deaths..	81·8
Infant deaths to 100 adult deaths..	87·5

Of every 100 deaths the proportion is as follows—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Infant.	*Adult*	*Infant.*	*Adult.*
25	30	21·5	23·5

229. In all 78,389 deaths were registered; of these the proportion per cent attributable to different causes is as follows—

Mortality from different causes.

Fever	60·1
Cholera..	9·6
Small-pox	3·6
Disease of the bowels ...	6·6
Other diseases	17·7
Accident and violence ..	2·

Under the last head are included 33 cases of suicide, 628 deaths by accident, 243 by wild beasts, 378 by snake bite, and 111 cases of homicide. Fever again appears as the chief destroyer of life; the mortality from this cause was however less than in former years. The mortality from small-pox was also low during the year. At the close of the year however it broke out with violence in certain districts. The proportion of deaths from cholera amounted to nearly 10 per cent of the whole mortality. The prevalence of the disease was confined to three districts, but within this limited area it committed great ravages. Of the phenomena apparent in the course of this epidemic, perhaps the most remarkable has been the comparative immunity of the larger towns when contrasted with the excessive mortality in the smaller villages.

230. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner has been especially given to the sanitary condition of the towns and villages of the districts in which cholera prevailed, and he expresses an opinion that while the immunity of the towns is in a measure attributable to the attention to cleanliness and conservancy that has been insisted on of late years in all towns which are under frequent supervision, the excessive mortality in the villages is mainly due to their imperfect water-supply and its liability to pollution, and he believes that measures systematically directed towards improving the water-supply of the people are, of all others, most calculated to mitigate the ravages of cholera. Much evidence is adduced in favour of this view, but, on the other hand, there are some facts which appear to tell against it.

Sanitary condition of towns and villages.

231. At the commencement of the present year cholera threatened to become again epidemic in various parts of the Provinces, and it was feared that the general scarcity of water, consequent on the scanty rain-fall of the previous season, would greatly aggravate the prevalence of the disease. To obviate this evil, efforts have been made in all districts, and persistently maintained throughout the dry season, to provide the people with sufficient and pure water, and by deepening existing wells and constructing others in the beds of tanks and streams, much relief has been afforded. At the same time stricter attention to cleanliness within their villages, and to the preservation of their water-supply from pollution, has been everywhere urged upon the people.

The water supply

SECTION VI.—VACCINATION.

Operations of the year.

232. The Special Vaccination Establishment was employed during the past season in the districts of Baitool, Wurdah, and Chanda, a part of the country to which the department had not previously extended its operations. Very considerable success attended the exertions of the vaccinating staff. In all 43,484 persons were vaccinated, and the operation was successful in about 80 per cent of the cases. The extreme heat of the weather was unfavourable to the work of vaccination; but more has been accomplished than in any previous year. No serious opposition was met with on the part of the people, and what opposition there was was eventually overcome.

233. It has been seen from what is stated in another chapter that in many districts also vaccination operations were carried on under the direction of the Civil Surgeons. In Sumbulpore especially the people showed themselves readily disposed to accept vaccination, and in that district above 23,416 persons were vaccinated, the opertions being successful in 93 per cent of the cases.

Effect on the mortality from small-pox.

234. It is too soon to expect that the result of the operations during the past years should have marked effect on the mortality from small-pox; but it was noticed in the Jubbulpore district, which was visited by small-pox during the past season, that in certain towns where vaccination had been extensively practised, the proportion of persons attacked by small-pox to the total population was much smaller than in towns in which little or nothing had been effected.

SECTION VII.—ARBORICULTURE.

Unfavourable season

235. The year which has just ended was very unfavourable for arboricultural operations. Water was very scarce, and owing to this and the extreme heat of the weather, the avenues and plantations of young trees suffered considerably. It was therefore impossible to do much towards extending the system, and the efforts of the local authorities were mostly directed to preserving the plantations of former years.

Nurseries and seedlings

236. The number of nurseries in the various districts established by the local authorities was 127. They contained 123,765 seedlings, and had furnished more than 29,000 trees for planting out.

237. Five hundred and eighty-six miles of avenue were still being kept up at some expense, and 50 miles no longer required any care. Except in Belaspore, where trees grow readily from seed, and where therefore the planting of avenues is not expensive, very little was done in increasing and lengthening the existing lines.

Avenues

238. The number of groves planted in recent years amounts to 216. Only 25 new groves were planted during the year, and of these 23 were formed on encamping grounds.

Groves.

239. The landholders in many districts continue to interest themselves zealously in the matter of arboriculture, especially in Bhundara, Hoshungabad, Belaspore and Sumbulpore. In some places indeed their fault is that they attempt too much and are thus forced to incur heavy expenditure in repairing what has perished.

Co-operation of landholders.

240. The Public Works Department had under its management 33 nurseries containing 42,000 seedlings. Thirteen miles of avenue planted in former years no longer require any expenditure, but 99 miles still require care. 8½ miles of new avenue were planted during the year. The operations of the Public Works Department are chiefly on Imperial lines of road.

of the Department Public Works.

241. The total sum expended by Local Funds in arboricultural operations was Rs, 50,716, and Rs. 29.598 were expended by the Public Works Department from Imperial funds. These sums are large and show that the local authorities bestow much attention on arboriculture, but they have been advised to devote their efforts more to the preservation and maintenance of existing plantations than to the making of new ones. Otherwise the increasing annual expenditure will be more than can be met, and much that has been gained will have to be relinquished.

Expenditure

Section VIII.—Nagpore Medical School.

242. The object with which this school was established, was to educate a number of Native Doctors for employment in the Charitable Dispensaries, and for other medical duties in the Central Provinces. For some years

Object of its establishment.

past Native Doctors have been in great request, and it was often impossible to procure them. The Calcutta College was able to furnish these Provinces with but few practitioners, as the local demand for them in Bengal was often greater than could be met. There was the same difficulty with the Agra College. The Bombay Medical College could not spare a single medical practitioner of the grade of Native Doctor, and very few were obtainable from Madras. All the graduates at the Salar Jung Medical College at Hyderabad were required for the Nizam's territory. Under these circumstances it became absolutely necessary to adopt some means for instructing natives of the Central Provinces in medical and surgical science. Efforts were made to induce youths to go and study at the Agra and Calcutta Colleges. But these met with little success, and it was accordingly determined at last to establish a Medical College at Nagpore. The scheme meeting with the approval of Government, the School was opened in the 1st of October 1867.

Number of Students.

243. On its first opening there were 33 students, 2 Native Christians, 16 Mahomedans and 15 Hindus. Some of these withdrew after a time and others had to be eliminated as incapable. In June 1868, 22 new students were admitted. Of these, 15 remained at the close of last session in addition to 18 of the original pupils. There were therefore 33 students under instruction, who are all doing well. The majority of these are Mahomedans.

Course of instruction.

244 The students are instructed in anatomy and elementary physiology, materia medica and elementary chemistry, the practice of medicine and surgery. The difficulties which have had to be encountered are chiefly the want of a sufficiently good preliminary education on the part of the students, the non-existence of good Vernacular text books and of an anatomical, pathological and materia medica museum, and lastly of a good hospital to supply the means of clinical instruction. These difficulties can only be overcome with time.

245. In spite of all drawbacks, however, the results have been satisfactory, and the Principal states that many of the boys appear to him to be of great promise. He has no doubt that at the close of next session several will be sufficiently advanced to enter service as Hospital Assistants, and that the "general run will be quite equal to those turned out by the Military and Bengali classes of the Calcutta Medical College."

SECTION IX.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

Coal researches in Chanda district.

246. The great event of the year has been the successful prosecution of the Chanda coal researches. These important discoveries are due to the indefatigable energy of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Lucie Smith, who pursued his investigation of the outcrops and of the possible coal-bearing tracts in the face of many difficulties. The value of the field has since been recognised, and an account of the examination of it by the Geological Survey will be found in the records of that Department. The Government of India has shown the strongest disposition to support the local Administration in ascertaining the capabilities of this coal field and developing its resources. With this object a Mining Engineer in connection with the Geological Survey has been deputed to make a professional examination of the coal-bearing rocks with the assistance of two skilled English miners as "brace-head men;" and all his requisitions for the necessary plant, including a Mather and Platts steam-boring apparatus, have been liberally complied with. The brace-head men, and the large hand-borers did not arrive from England till the open season was nearly over, and in the rains extended operations are not very easy, but experiments are now being made to test the value of the Deputy Commissioner's conclusions with regard to the ground in and near the station of Chanda itself and elsewhere. The first outcrops were noticed on the banks of the river Wurdah, which at its nearest point is some 5 miles from Chanda, and a pit was dug at a place called Gogoos, some 12 miles from Chanda, under the superintendence of a Scotch miner, who had been found in the ranks of the 91st Highland Light Infantry. The depth of the seam was here ascertained to be about 20 feet. Major Lucie Smith's apparatus was so imperfect that he was unable to make exhaustive researches, but with the imperfect hand-borer at his disposal he succeeded in striking what appeared to be coal in the Civil station of Chanda at a depth of about 100 feet below the surface. From the success of this experiment, and from other considerations, he was induced to conclude that the whole sand-stone area of Chanda, about 1,800 square miles in extent, might be coal-bearing, and it is this view which the Geological Survey is now employed in testing. The heads of the Geological Department, however, seem to think it possible that Major Lucie Smith's estimate may be too sanguine, as the sand-stones of the Chanda basin are apparently classed under two groups, very similar in character but possessing some marked points of difference.

247. So far coal has only been discovered in that known as the Damuda series, and it remains to be proved whether the Kamptee group is carboniferous. In any case, however, it seems likely that the supply

will be very considerable, and the quality of the coal is perhaps at present a point of more importance than its quantity. The first specimens experimented upon were taken from a point below flood level, and partly exposed to the action of water, and they can hardly be regarded as fair samples of the rest. A second experiment with specimens of seemingly better quality was made on one of the locomotive engines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with rather unfavourable results. These cannot, however, be regarded as at all conclusive, for the engines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are adapted for English coal. A second experiment is therefore to be made in the presence of the Chief Commissioner and of some of the higher Railway officials, with a specially prepared engine. More, however, may perhaps be hoped from a similar experiment about to be made on the East Indian Railway, on which Indian coal is habitually used.

248. If it should turn out, as is confidently believed, that the Chanda coal is at least as good as that of Raneegunje, there can hardly be any doubt that it will displace English coal in the Western railways, and will thus enable them to work at considerably diminished charges. The country between Chanda and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is flat and open, and a light branch railway or tramway might be constructed through it at no great expense, with the double advantage of facilitating the supply of coal to Western India, and of opening out a tract of country rich in mineral and agricultural products. The town of Chanda is not very far from the head of the Godavery Navigation works, and already attempts are being made to draw a supply of the fine cotton produced in the Wurdah Valley down to the East Coast by means of the Godavery route. With the Navigation works complete and a branch railway running through the country and connecting the river with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the coal, the iron, the cotton, the rice, the oil-seeds, and even the magnificent building-stones of this part of India, would find easy access to any markets of India where a demand had grown up for them.

Discovery of Galena in the Chuteesgurh country.

249. Galena has been discovered in what it is hoped will turn out considerable quantites in the Chuteesgurh country. The value of the discoveries has not yet been thoroughly ascertained, but application has been made to Government to have the country thoroughly examined and reported on by an Assistant from the Geological Survey.

SECTION X.—AGRICULTURE.

250. Statistics showing the area under each kind of crop have been obtained for the past year from every district except Sumbulpore.

The area under cultivation.

251. The results may be briefly exhibited as follows :—

				Acres.
Rice	..	...	...	2,899,230
Wheat	...	..	...	3,125,493
Other food grains		..	..	4,694,809
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	745,237
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	95,668
Cotton	..	..	...	671,336
Opium	..	...	...	8,682
Fibres	...	..	..	18,019
Tobacco	...	..	..	19,857
Vegetables	...	..	..	58,634
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	14,847

The various crops occupy comparatively the same position that they did last year. It will be seen that the acreage cultivated was greater than in the year preceding. Owing to the great pause which occurred after the first fall of rain at the beginning of last monsoon the people were able to prepare a larger area than usual for sowing, and again when their hopes of a khureef crop had been entirely defeated, they made great efforts to indemnify themselves as far as was possible, by making ready a larger extent of land than they had ever done before for the rubbee crop. Had the after rain-fall, on which they had firmly relied, not failed them, their rubbee crop might have almost made good to them their losses in the khureef. As it turned out, however, taking all the land, both under khureef and rubbee crops, the area under cultivation was larger than in the preceding year, but the yield was infinitely less. For instance in Raepore, where in an average year the rice yields from 8 to 10 or 11 maunds per acre, the average out-turn was only 3 ; and in Bhundara, where it is ordinarily between 7 to 8 or 9 maunds, it was little more than 4.

Deficient out-turn.

252. Nothing further has been attempted in the way of introducing European machinery. The year was singularly unfavourable to any endeavours to interest the natives in the working of agricultural machines and implements. They were too much concerned in watching their crops to be able to give their minds to any such subject, and the local authorities had their hands too full with the more pressing wants of the population. For some time to come it cannot be expected that the agricultural classes of the Central Provinces will view with favour any but the very simplest implements of husbandry.

European machinery.

253. The various agri-horticultural experiments attempted during the year were carried on under very unfavourable circumstances, and met with but slender success. Owing to the failure of the usual supplies of water, and the running dry of tanks and wells, most of the experiments made were failures.

SECTION XI.—IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREED OF HORNED CATTLE, HORSES, AND SHEEP.

Horned Cattle.

254. The importance of improving the indigenous breed of cattle in these Provinces has been continually impressed on the agricultural community, and endeavours have been made to induce them to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them by Government for this purpose, but as yet without much substantial success. During the year the plan of herding the Stud bulls with the cattle has been tried in many districts, but the results are, of course, not yet apparent. In Sumbulpore, however, it is reported that the breed of the Nellore Stud bull is beginning to show itself in the cattle round about the station, but as a rule the old complaint is made that the Nellore and Hissar bulls are too large for the cows of these Provinces. The agriculturists of the Dumoh district, in which there are five Stud bulls, appear to take more interest in the measure than those of any other district.

Horse-breeding.

255. The subject of horse-breeding continues to attract more interest in the Hoshungabad and Nursingpore districts than anywhere else, and in Bhundara the number of mares served during the year is double that of the previous year, which may be taken as some sign that the people are beginning to take interest in the matter. On the whole, horse-breeding may be said to have met with a greater measure of success than in former years. In Raepore and Belaspore the subject of improving the breed of ponies, which is said to be good, is receiving the attention of District officers.

Sheep-breeding.

256. Experiments in sheep-breeding have been continued during the year, and the sheep farms at Nagpore and Dumoh are still kept up. Twenty Punjab rams were purchased during the year for the Nagpore farm, where a new system has been introduced of keeping a small stock for the production of good rams only. At the Dumoh farm at the close of the year there were nearly 400 sheep, but there were a good many deaths among the ewes and rams. Some wool from the farm realised on the average about Rs. 19 per maund, and the farm was nearly self-supporting.

SECTION XII.—TRADE STATISTICS.

The aggregate trade.

257. The following figures, extracted from the tables appended to the separate Annual Trade Report, will show in an abstract form the extent of the year's exterior traffic :

	Tons.	Value, £.
Imports	133,357	6,801,927
Exports	92,669	6,216,327
Total	226,026	13,018,254

but this includes Government stores and Railway material, together with a large through traffic which it will be desirable to exclude. The actual traffic then would be thus represented:—

	Tons.	Value, £.
Imports	120,990	4,031,842
Exports	88,099	2,763,421
Total...	209,089	6,795,263

Compared with previous years.

258. Compared with previous years these totals give slightly increased general results:—

	Tons.	Value, £.
1863-64	102,341	3,909,008
1864-65	134,719	4,386,251
1865-66	136,265	5,519,766
1866-67	175,561	6,517,864
1867-68	196,432	6,110,897
1868-69	209,089	6,795,263

This increase has been mostly occasioned by the large export of cotton and the unusually large import of grain.

The direction of the traffic.

259. The exterior markets with which this trade is carried on may be thus exhibited.

		Tons.	Value, £.
Western trade with Berar and Bombay	1867-68	96,392	3,086,920
	1868-69	114,107	3,867,345
Northern trade with Central India, the North West Provinces, and Calcutta	1867-68	74,457	2,730,344
	1868-69	80,700	2,704,626
Eastern trade with Cuttack and Coast districts	1867-68	20,707	233,970
	1868-69	12,584	193,918
Southern trade with Hyderabad (Deccan) and the Madras Presidency.	1867-68	4,876	59,663
	1868-69	1,608	29,374

The principal articles of the traffic

260. The principal articles entering into the trade may be thus tabulated:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	*Value, Rs.*	*Maunds.*	*Value, Rs*
Cotton	50,298	11,62,524	299,099	65,35,173
Sugar	190,651	16,53,729	102,981	9,63,576
Salt	856,470	51,55,589	59,596	3,97,990
Grain	938,469	25,18,495	980,512	25,24,195
Oilseeds	90,773	3,40,322	58 236	2,23,091
Metals and Hardware.	206,178	72,81,609	87,171	19,66,173
English Piece Goods..	96,501	96,83,316	46,720	72,87,986
Miscellaneous European Goods	80,547	39,62,087	50,029	37,46,522
Country cloth ..	6,030	4,35,944	40,118	34,75,625
Silk and Silk Cocoons..	2,036	13,68,536	516	1,34,692
Horses, Cattle and Sheep.. No.	120,236	8,08,980	44,355	3,84,839
Cocoanuts	107,961	10,33,376	34,696	4,84,192

Cotton.

261. From these it will be seen that the Cotton traffic has regained the position it had temporarily lost during the previous season. In that season (1867-68) the crop suffered from excessive rain, and the exports fell by one half of their usual average total. In the season under report the yield of cotton was good in the Wurdah valley, but indifferent elsewhere. A larger area however, having been put under the crop in the best cotton-growing tracts, the year's out-turn on the whole was both in quantity and quality equal to that of the best years. The exports have risen in proportion. the quantity in maunds above shown representing some 61,000 bales of 400lbs. or nearly 50 per cent above the quantity exported in the previous year. The average of prices locally obtained was 6¼*d.* per ℔, which shows a slight advance on the previous year, when it was 5¼*d.* per ℔. The quotations in the English market for the season's exports now being delivered were for the best samples of "Hingunghat" 12*d.* per ℔., while for the best samples of American cotton they were only 14½*d.*

Grain.

262. The character of the season has caused considerable activity in the grain trade. The important exterior export trade in food grains, which ordinarily averages above a million maunds, was fortunately maintained during the year, mainly from Hoshungabad, the largest producing district in the Nerbudda valley. But the necessities of the country around Nagpore and Jubbulpore have doubled the annual imports, which rose from 420,000 maunds in 1867-68 to 940,000 maunds in 1868-69. Only 9,700 maunds of this quantity were imported under the terms of the

Government Resolution No. 144, dated 11th January 1869, which reduced the railway charge for transit to one-eighth of a pie per maund per mile for all quantities and all distances. Rs. 1,766 (£177) were thus reimbursed to the Railway Company from the Treasury in full for transit charges foregone for the few days from 28th February to 8th March, during which the orders in question were in operation.

Sugar.

263. There has been a considerable diminution in the Sugar trade, both in the refined article imported from Mirzapore and Bombay, and in the unrefined sugar (goor) exported. A large through traffic in sugar between Bombay and Malwa has been diverted from the Railway line to escape the Customs duty levied at Khandwa in Nimar. The sugar-cane cultivation has also suffered severely from the drought in all parts of the country.

Salt.

264. The salt trade with the Western Coast shows a healthy increase, but the famine in Central India has caused a large falling off in the imports from Rajpootana, which however was made good by imports from an entirely new source, viz. the salt ranges of the Punjab, by the East India Railway. The cost at which this pure rock salt has been imported is so small comparatively that there may be some ground for apprehending its materially interfering with the Sambhur salt trade, which yields a large revenue to the State. The subject will receive due consideration.

English Piece Goods and Country cloths.

265. The import trade in English Piece Goods and the export of country made Native cloth show a falling off which is only in keeping with the abnormal features of the year. As Cotton spinners and weavers form the largest and poorest section of the artizan classes the prevailing high prices for the necessaries of life have scattered them to an unusual extent. Still there is a large foreign demand for the cloths of this country, and the local consumption must be considerable. The competition between the English and Native manufactured cottons continues keen, but the taste for the former is generally believed to be gaining ground.

CHAPTER XV.

CONCLUSION.

266. In conclusion a brief notice is appended of those Officers whose services deserve special mention.

267. The office of Judicial Commissioner has been efficiently held by Major Mackenzie, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, who has initiated a series of important measures to cheapen and facilitate the machinery of justice, and to improve the working of the Courts. Major Mackenzie has also rendered every assistance to me in Judicial matters.

268. Mr. C. Grant has proved himself a very able and efficient Secretary. He has given the greatest satisfaction in the performance of his important duties, and my best acknowledgments are due to him. The Assistant Secretaryship has been filled by Mr. J. W. Neill, who has rendered excellent service in his new capacity, for which his abilities well fit him.

269. Among Commissioners, Colonel Spence has conducted the difficult duties connected with the relief of the poor, and the assistance of the agricultural classes throughout the late drought with efficiency and judgment. Mr. M. Low has worked with much vigour, intelligence, and success in every branch of his labours. Mr. C. Bernard, though he only arrived from leave towards the end of the year, took up his duties in a manner which left nothing to be desired, and has continued to show a high degree of capacity for his important office.

270. Among Deputy Commissioners and Officiating Deputy Commissioners the following have been most successful in general district administration :—

Mr. W. B. Jones,	Mr. H. Read,
Major F. A. Fenton,	Captain J. L. Loch,
Captain H. F. Newmarch,	Captain A. Bloomfield.
Captain M. P. Ricketts,	

271. Major Cumberlege, while generally a good District Officer, has shown special aptitude in dealing with the affairs of the wild Chieftships, which form great portion of his charge, and has been most remark-

ably successful in promoting a desire for education and other important reforms. Major Lucie Smith also deserves mention for his indefatigable efforts to develope the mineral resources of his district, and to promote educational and other institutions. Major Ashburner has taken great interest in questions connected with the relief of the starving, and generally with the condition of his district throughout the late drought. Captain H. C. E. Ward has been very successful in gaining the confidence and promoting the interests of the aboriginal tribes of Mundla, and has also proved a good Settlement Officer. Lastly, the name of Captain Twyford must not be omitted. He had always shown himself a zealous and valuable district officer, and his death, incurred by cholera in the pursuance of his duty, was a worthy end to his career.

272. In the Settlement Department Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Mr. J. W. Chisholm and Captain J. Forsyth, may be mentioned as among the best and most intelligent Officers in the Commission.

273. The following Assistant Commissioners are favourably noticed :

Lieutenant J. Ducat,	Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas.
Lieutenant M. M. Bowie,	Captain T. A. Scott,
Lieutenant Saurin Brooke,	Mr. T. Drysdale,
Captain H. I. Lugard,	Mr. Lindsay Neill.

274. Lieut.-Colonel F. L. Magniac has continued to render efficient service in his double capacity as Registrar General of Assurances and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore. Captain T. H. B. Brooke has given satisfaction as Cantonment Magistrate at Kamptee.

275. Among Extra-Assistant Commissioners, the best have been—

Oulad Hosein,	Gopal Rao,
Mr. Williams,	Ali Hosein Khan,
Sheo Pershad,	Beresur Dutt.
Rae Sookhlal Singh,	

276. Among ministerial Officers, Mr. G. Barclay, Superintendent of the Chief Commissioner's Office, has rendered very valuable assistance in the Secretariat. Mr. Jackson, Superintendent of the Chief Engineer's Office, is highly mentioned. The Superintendents of the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisional Offices, Mr. W. A. Russell and Mr. J. S. Hannagan, are also very favourably spoken of.

277. The Inspector Generalship of Police was taken up, on Colonel Taylor's departure on sick leave, by Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Moxon, who has carefully supervised all matters connected with his Department, and has maintained a good standard of efficiency in the Police Force. Among

Police Officers Major F. G. Steuart, and Captain S. S. Sutherland hold the highest place; but Major W. J. Morris, Captain T. E. Vandergucht, Mr. W. Munton, Mr. W. Nedham and Lieutenant O. M. Bradshaw have also done excellent service.

278. The charge of the Educational department was held for one half of the year by Major P. Dods, whose merits have been recognised on several previous occasions, and for the other half by Mr. C. Browning, who has conducted his duties with great intelligence and ability. Mr. Platts has shown efficiency as Inspector of the Northern Circle.

279. Dr. R. T. Abbott continued in charge of the Jail and Dispensary departments, and showed his usual activity and intelligence in supervising them. At the end of the year he took furlough to England and was succeeded by Dr. J. Law, who by successful management of the Nagpore Central Jail has shown his capacity for higher duties. Dr. P. Cullen is also favourably mentioned.

270. In the Department of Account, Mr. W. Biss has continued to show energy and skill. The Currency Department has been satisfactorily controlled by Mr. G. W. Cline, L.L.D.

281. The highest office in the Central Provinces' branch of the Public Works Department has been held by Major C. Pollard, R.E., whose ability, judgment and energy both in the control of his own subordinates and in relations with other departments, have been all that could be desired. Major B. J. Prior has done good service as Controller of Accounts; and Captain Bedford, R. E. has proved an efficient Assistant Secretary. Of the staff of the Public Works Department, the following are prominently noticed among Superintending Engineers:—

Lieut.-Colonel Haig, R. E.,	C. Campbell Esq., C. E.,
T. W. Armstrong, Esq., C.E..	

282. Among Executive Engineers—

Mr. Heyman, C. E.,	Mr. Wilson, C. E.,
Captain Faber, R. E..	Lieutenant Shepherd, B. S. C.
Mr. O'Callaghan, C.E.,	Mr. Rhind, C. E.,

283. Among Assistant Engineers—

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Glass.

284. Among Sub-Engineers—

Mr. J. Whiting, Sergeant Wilkinson, and Moolchund.

285. In the Forest department Lieutenant J. C. Doveton, has given promise of becoming an efficient Conservator; Mr. Jacob and Captain H. C. J. Jarrett, V.C. deserve favourable mention among Deputy Conservators, and Sheik Mohey-ood-deen among subordinates.

286. Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac has continued to earn the favourable suffrages not only of his official superiors, but of the Cotton merchants and growers with whom his duties bring him into contact, and, generally, his efforts have met with marked success.

287. The Customs department has gained much by the able and thorough supervision to which it has been subjected by Mr. A. O. Hume, and by the valuable services of Mr, W. Vere.

288. The Post Offices of the Central Provinces are now under the charge of Mr. E. R. Douglas, whose supervision has been efficient and who has given me every assistance in matters connected with his department.

289. In the professional Survey department Major R. E. Oakes and Mr. R. B. Smart deserve special mention.

280. The newly created office of Sanitary Commissioner has been filled with entire efficiency and every promise of success by Dr. S. C. Townsend. Dr. J. Brake's supervision of the Vaccination department also deserves favourable mention.

291. The Medical School at Nagpore has been very successfully carried on by Dr. Beatson, who also stands high among Civil Medical Officers. Among the holders of this office, Dr. W. R. Rice, Dr. J. F. Barter, Dr. O. C. Raye, Mr. J. E. Harrison, Dr. Kidd, and Mr. T. King must also be prominently noticed.

NAGPORE,
9th August 1869.

J. H. MORRIS.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces

Taking the Provinces as a whole, they extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelcund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chundeyree Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Scindia's dominions, by Berar, and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals, and the north-west Frontier Agency, and by the Rewa State. The survey of the entire tract thus bounded has not been completed; the extent to which it has been completed will be found in Appendix marked I. E.1. The area, character of the surface, and climate of the Central Provinces are described in the first three tables of the following series of Statistical returns.

A. 1—Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.

Principal geographical divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications, mileage of.				
			Waste.							Made roads.			
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water—distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Railroads.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.													
Trans-Nerbudda districts	Saugor ..	1,006	1,770	1,229	4,005	455,681	13,290	442,391	..	...	..	..	..
	Dumoh ..	654	681	1,122	2,457	460,958	101	460,857	..	...	..	6	...
Nerbudda valley districts ...	Jubbulpore ..	1,132	1,633	1,496	4,261	305,507	19,161	286,346	..	..	333	..	66
	Nursingpore ..	733	473	710	1,916	123,115	3,865	119,250	224(a)	..	...	5*	
	Hoshungabad ..	1,390	593	2,019	4,302	1,040,865	16,075	1,024,790	150(b)	..	...	498*	
	Nimar ..	496	1,004	1,200	2,700	867,449	2,617	864,832	...	..	140	..	75
Sautpoora hill districts ...	Mundla ..	511	1,326	2,882	4,719	1,486,328	2,960	1,483,368	...	..	..	..	..
	Balaghat ..	317	565	1,726	2,608	181,803	4.771	177,032	84(c)	..	..	..	..
	Seonee ..	1,033	794	1,781	3,608	674,220	8,219	666,001	..	..	90	..	..
	Chindwara ..	947	664	2,241	3,852	475,321	7,176	468,145	120(d)	..	40	70	..
	Baitool ..	1,040	1,359	1,719	4,118	615,448	2,417	613,031	...	..	95	138	..
Nagpore plain districts, in valleys of Wurdah & Wynguna	Nagpore ..	1,692	867	1,175	3,734	92,124	2,381	89,743	..	..	174	33	21
	Bhundara ..	1,281	1,132	1,509	3,922	335,595	5,534	330,061	232(e)	..	58	..	..
	Chanda ..	1,089	5,267	3,644	10,000	752,072	1,937	750,135	194(f)	..	47	..	..
	Wurdah ..	1,301	520	558	2,379	112,512	3,493	109,019	..	..	74	..	47
Chutteesgurh districts ..	Raepore ..	1,600	6,598	2,845	11,043	876,782	1,544	875,238	..	..	26	..	..
	Belaspore ..	1,892	2,217	3,021	7,130	443,500	8,071	435,429	25(g)	..	..	..	..

Sumbulpore district, on the Mahanuddy ..	2,520	1,080	600	4,200	..	..	..	90 (g)	..	..	..	..
Upper Godavery district ..	74	785	1,067	1,926	339,840	449	339,391	395 (h)	..	...	..	..
Total British ..	20,708	29,628	32,544	82,860	9,639,120	104,061	9,535 059	1,514	..	1,083	750	*209
									..	1,833	..	
NATIVE STATES.												
Bustar ..	316	3,141	9,605	13,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharonde ..	1,800	250	750	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raegurh-Burgurh ..	600	100	300	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarungurh ..	400	25	75	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna ..	1,680	205	615	2,500	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
Sonepore ..	600	125	275	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rehracole ..	500	75	225	800	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..
Bamra ..	1,500	250	750	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suktee ..	41	47	27	115	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Kawurdah ..	156	312	443	911	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Kondka or Choee Kuzan	127	37	9	173	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Kakeir ..	100	400	500	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khyragurh ..	547	240	75	862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandgaon ...	477	252	94	823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mukrai ..	104	53	58	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Native States ..	8,948	5,512	13,801	28,261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	29,656	35,140	46,345	111,121	9,639,120	104,061	9,535,059	1,514	...	1,083	750	209
									...	1,833	..	

(a) During rains by Nerbudda, Shere, Doodhye and Shukur : (b) during rains by Nerbudda, Towa, Denwa and Gunjal ; (c) by Bungunga Bagh, Deo and Sone ; (d) by Tench and Kunhan ; (e) by Wyngunga, Baghnuddy and Choolbund during the rains ; (f) by Wyngunga and Wurdah rivers at certain seasons ; (g) by Mahanuddy ; (h) by Godavery and Pranheta.

* Not yet opened.

A. 2.—Character of the surface

Nature of the different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soil, minerals and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The most prominent mountain ranges in these Provinces are the Sautpooras, south of, but running parallel with, the Nerbudda river from east to west from its source on the table-lands of Ummerkuntuk, on the eastern frontier of Mundla, to its exit on the westernmost borders of Nimar. From Ummerkuntuk, 3,328 feet above the level of the sea, the most eastern point in the range, an outer ridge runs south-west for about one hundred miles to a point known as the Salee Tekree hills in the Bhundara district; thus forming as it were the head of the range, whose tortuous length narrowing as it proceeds westward, and diversified by broad table-lands, low lying valleys, dorsal ridges and rugged peaks, terminates on the western frontier in these Provinces at the famous hill fortress of Asseergurh in Nimar. The total length of the range may be said to be 300 miles, with an average breadth of about 60 miles, making the entire mountainous area about 18,000 square miles. Some of the highest points in the range are :— Chilpee, 2,600 feet above sea level. Rajadhar, 2,480 „ „ Chowradadur, 3,320 „ „ Karinjia, 2,696 „ „ Khamla, 3,700 „ in Baitool. Dhoopgurh about 4,000 „ in Hoshungabad.	The entire range; except 215 square miles forming the Mukrai State, is in British territory, and comprises the Civil districts of Mundla, Seonee, Chindwara and Baitool, with parts of Nimar.	*Soils.* The prevailing soil is basaltic, called "regur," "kabur," &c., formed by disintegrated trap, which commences at Ummerkuntuk and forms the plateau of Seonee, Chindwara and Baitool. The trap is over large tracts of country overlaid by laterite. *Minerals.* Iron ore is found in many places in the Mundla district especially in the

The slope of the range is—in the Mundla district, mainly towards the north; a succession of table-lands leading down to the basin of the Nerbudda; in the Seonee district the slope of the country from the confines of Chindwara to a line drawn due north and south through the ghat range, which is parallel to the valley of the Bunjur river, is from north to south. Between that range and the valley of the Phen river it is from south to north. On the whole there is a fall from east to west. Proceeding westwards into the Chindwara district the slope is mainly towards the south. In the Baitool district the conditions are somewhat the same, the main chain of the Sautpooras lying to the extreme north, with extensive rolling plateaus descending into the low country on the south. The Mooltye plateau in this district is the watershed of the Taptee, the Wurdah, and the Bail rivers, the former flowing westwards along the southern base of the Sautpooras, during their continuation into Nimar and beyond, the latter flowing south and south-east into the plains of Nagpore.

The geological structure of the range is very complicated. At the base, exposed in the beds of the various tributaries of the Nerbudda, especially the Seeta Riva, the Towa, and the Machna, are found the rock series called by the geological Survey the "Lower Damoodas." They are also exposed on the southern slopes of the range, at Oomrait near Chindwara, on a small affluent of the Pench. They belong to the coal measures of India, and are distinguished by a preponderance of simple fronded ferns. Overlying these in several localities both north and south of the Nerbudda, are other strata yielding coal. More extensively spread are the Mahadeva rocks, which form the great mass of the Puchmurree hills. They contain a few fern stems and are remarkable for bands of coarse iron ore passing irregularly through them. Their age is supposed to be the upper Cretaceous. Above these are found the beds which have been called the Taklee series, which follow the same course along the northern face of the Sautpooras as the carbonaceous strata. They include sandstone, red shales, argillaceous limestone, and green and purplish clays. The trap formation mainly constitutes the table-lands of all the four hill districts. With the metamorphic rocks it is in many tracts overlaid by laterite.

The different plateaus and valleys may be thus briefly described. In the Mundla district there are four principal upland valleys, each sending down a feeder to the Nerbudda; to the west lies the valley of the Bunjur; in the centre the valleys of the Halone, eastern portions. It is worked in numerous villages by a class of people called "Aggureas," and is sent to market is a very crude state. Limestone is abundant, and charcoal can be obtained where the ore is found. In Seonee gold is found and washed in small quantities in the Bunjur river by a class of people called "Soonjbirs." Iron is found in the valleys of the Mahra and Ooskal, and mica or talc in the Bunjur valley. In Chindwara coal exists in several places in the

Nature of the different tracts.	Name, area, and physicial description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soil, minerals and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts.—(Continued.)	the Phen, and the Bormeyr: to the east the valleys of the Khurmeyr, Chirkar, and Seonee; and to the north-west the valley of the Suljee. The eastern valleys have an elevation superior to those of the west. The portion of the district east of the Chirkar river is an exceedingly rich and highly culturable plain. The western and southern sides of the district between the Khurmeyr and Bormeyr rivers present a rugged mass of bare and lofty mountains hurled together by volcanic action; the general formation being basaltic intermixed with laterite, with which the higher peaks are capped. There is a lofty range of hills between the Chirkar and Khurmeyr. The country between this range of hills and the Nerbudda forms the talooka of Rameepore, which contains an area of about 217 square miles. It is an undulating plain watered by numerous streams, but almost entirely destitute of trees and shrubs. On the east of this volcanically formed country several fine "dadurs" or plateaus, and rich valleys, especially those of Soneteerat and Kurmundul, occur. These valleys are well watered, and sheltered from the winds; and here, even in April, the streams are fringed with verdant grass. The Chowradadur plateau, with an area of about six square miles, is probably one of the most favourable spots for an European settler in the whole Mundla district. This plateau overlooks the Lumnee valley, situated at the extreme eastern corner of the district on the south side and beyond the ghat range. It forms a sub-talooka, and contains about 100 square miles. The valley is filled with dense jungle, and contains only two or three Bygah villages. It is the resort of wild buffaloes, and of all kinds of deer and beasts of prey. It is entirely uncultivated, and it is thought would prove a good site for a coffee plantation. The Bunjur valley, running partly into the Seonee district, has two large open plains at Baihur and Bheemlat well watered. The Halone valley is approached from the Bunjur valley by the Gara ghats, which form the eastern margin of the Bunjur. At Bichia it opens into a		Pench valley. The mineral is also found in the Baitool district along the beds of the Machna and Towa rivers, but not so as to give promise of profitable working. *Products* (1) *Forest.* Lac, tussa silk cocoons, gums edible and medicinal, honey, wax, wild arrowroot, roots and barks used as dyes and for tanning, the kaunsa grass, which yields a medicinal oil, bunslochun—a

fine open and fertile plain, some 15 miles long by 5 broad. It is even better watered than the valley of the Bunjur. The valley of the Bormeyr resembles that of the Khurmeyr above described. It has a general elevation of above 2,500 feet above sea level, and has a pleasant climate. The Googree talooka is a portion of the lower part of the valley of the Bormeyr. The Mowye is a talooka considerably to the east of Googree, and contains the remains of former very extensive irrigation works. About Mowye there are said to be 120 tanks, some of considerable size, but all out of repair. The Thondah talooka lies to the west of Bichia, consisting of low hills and elevated plains and valleys. North of the Nerbudda the largest talooka in this district is Shahpoor. The country is even more hilly and less watered than that to the south. But there are some fine open plains in the neighbourhood of Shahpoor, at Shahpoorah, and at Niwas. In the Seonee district, the plateaus of Seonee and Lucknadown have a varying height of from 1,800 feet to 2,200 feet, well cultivated and clear of jungle. The valley of the Bangunga may be said to commence after the confluence of the waters of the Bangunga and the Thanwur. It is of ever varying breadth, widening into bays of considerable extent, anon it is contracted by spurs from the hills which run almost to the river's bank. The first basin includes the Bhunsa Bhar forest, unreclaimed. The second bay includes Thema and a part of Mhow, and is about 5 miles across, and well watered. The third basin includes Nursingha, and is here of considerable extent and well watered. South of this basin the hills run parallel to, and at a short distance from, the banks of the river until the embouchure of the Ooskal and Nahra rivers, where the fourth basin occurs. The Paraswara plateau separates the valleys of the Bangunga and the Bunjur. and has a general width of between 6 and 10 miles, well watered. The Phen valley is more open than the Halone, to which it is nearly parallel. The valleys of the Ooskal and Nahra are narrow, but in one or two places there are open plains. In the Chindwara district the principal upland valleys are those of the Pench and Kolbira. In many places they present broad open plains about Chand, Chindwara, and Chowrye, highly cultivated and well watered. The general elevation is about 2,200 feet. Less open are the valleys which follow the course of the Kunhan river through Deogurh before its descent into the plains. The plateau of the Puchmurree, 3,500 feet above sea level, is said to be 12 square miles in extent. The scenery is of surpassing beauty and variety. Through the centre of the plateau there flows a fine

crystallized salt found in the bamboo, and believed to be a febrifuge. These are more or less common to all the four districts on the range.

(2) *Agricultural.* The agricultural products of these uplands are similar to those of the plains. Wheat and rice are the principal crops raised; sugarcane is largely cultivated in all four districts; but the opium cultivation is peculiar to Chindwara and Baitool. The field

Nature of the different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts.—(Continued.)	clear stream for the greater portion of the year, which appears at one time to have been bunded for the storage of water. The plateau presents many advantages for the establishment of a sanitarium, and is easily reached on the north from Bhunkheree, a railway station 35 miles distant. On the south it is separated from the great Sautpoora chain by the valley of the Deinwa. Another plateau, the Mohtoor, 3,200 feet, though somewhat inferior in some respects, has many of the characteristics of the higher Puchmurrees as a sanitarium, and is easily accessible from the south. And lastly, in the Baitool district the Machna and Sampni rivers traverse a broad level basin of rich soil whereon is situated the chief town of Baitool. It is shut in by abrupt lines of stony hills on all sides but the west, where it is bounded by the deep valley of the Taptee. It is almost entirely under cultivation. The Mooltye plateau is on the south, of considerable extent, and noted for its cultivation of opium and sugarcane. The only plateau at a high level in this district is the hill of Khamla in the south-west corner of the district, said to be a little below 3,700 feet, the general height of the Gawilgurh hills, with which it is connected. The absence of water on the plateau must prevent its being selected as a sanitarium, however desirable it otherwise may be as a place of residence, being as it is out of the reach of hot winds.		cultivation of the potato in the Chindwara district is worthy of mention.
	The principal ranges in the Jubbulpore district at the head of the Nerbudda valley,* are the Bhaner, the Kymore, and the Bhitreegurh. The Bhaner range enters the district in the neighbourhood of Heerapore, and forms the northern boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda and its affluent the Hirun. The highest peak is Kaloombur, 2,544 feet above sea level. The Kymore range runs nearly parallel with the Bhaner, and in close propinquity, attaining a height of 2,300 feet. South of the Nerbudda the district is broken up by spurs of the Sautpoora range.	Wholly in British territory.	* *Soils.* In the valley of the Nerbudda black loamy soil prevails, in other places there is a thick deposit

Beside these there are detached groups of hills, *viz.*, the Suttee Pahar near Sleemanabad, the Bijooa hills in the Sehora Tehseel, the Nagur hills on the borders between Jubbulpore and Mundla, and a low range called the Kynjooa in Bijiragogurh.

The other mountainous and elevated tracts of the Central Provinces may now be briefly described. A portion of the Meikul range skirts the frontiers of Mundla and Jubbulpore districts on the north-east and merges into the Sautpoofas at Ummerkuntuk. From this terminal ridge a section of the Vindhya range runs along the northern boundary of Belaspore, till it enters the Chota Nagpore territory on the east. Nowhere in this district does the range attain a higher elevation than 2,000 feet. The Laffa hill belonging to this range is, however, over 3,000 feet high, and possesses an area of table-land three square miles in extent, with the remains of ancient habitation. After reaching Korba, a low range runs south into the district eastward of the Husdoo river till the hills reach the valley of the Mahanuddee eastward of Seoreenarrain; then reappearing on the opposite side of the Mahanuddee they continue close to the eastern branch of that river till they connect themselves with that great southern range from which the Mahanuddee takes its rise, and which divides it from the Bustar State. The "great plateau of Chutteesgurh", † comprising the districts of Belaspore and Raepore with their dependencies, is bounded on the north and east as above described. On the west it is flanked by the ridge commencing at Ummerkuntuk and ending at the point known as the Salee Tekree hills; from which point again low detached spurs skirt the western frontier till they become blended in the Mahanuddee range. None of these ranges or isolated blocks of hills attain any considerable altitude. The highest peaks above sea level, are in Sahawah *viz.*, Bihoa hill 2,084 feet, Maharni 2,091 feet, Tohar 2,017 feet, and Jogi, south of Sahawah, 2,389 feet. The slope of the ranges generally is on the west gradual, but on the east abrupt and steep. The low spurs skirting the western boundary of Chutteesgurh are, to a large extent, of trap formation, while those to the east and south belong to the Metamorphic series, being composed generally of gneiss and quartz crossed occasionally by sand-stone rocks. The total area of this tract, including hill, forest, and plain, may amount to 22,000 square

Of the total area of Chutteesgurh 14,000 square miles are in British territory, and 8,000 in the eight Feudatory states attached to it.

of pale brownish coloured alluvium.

Minerals.

Coal of inferior quality is found in several places, and there are some well-known iron mines worked after the native method. The limestone of the hills at Bhara-ghat is popularly known as the "marble rocks."

Products.

The forest products are those common to other districts, and so are the agricultural. The principal crop being wheat.

†*Soils.*

The tract between the Sheonath and Hus-

Nature of the different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts—(Continued.)	miles and may be separated into the following distinctive tracts:—(1) the valley of the Sheonath and the tract between that river and the Salee Tekree hills; (2) the tract between the Sheonath and Husdoo rivers; (3) the tract between the Sheonath and the Mahanuddee; and (4) the tract south of Raepore extending downwards towards the Mahanuddee. In the Sumbulpore plain—which may be called the valley of the Mahanuddee, —the most noticeable hill range is what is known as the Barapahar, covering an acre of some 100 square miles, and bordering the Mahanuddee to the south of Pudumpore. The formation is trap, and the highest point about 2,200 feet above the level of the plain. The Jhurgathee range extends from the Ebe river to the Zemindaree of Lehra, some 15 miles. The Bodapoli range runs for some 23 miles along the left bank of the Mahanuddee between the Khalsa and the State of Rehracole; connected with it is a range running east and west on the immediate borders of Rehracole. In Pudumpore the Jargaon range runs from east to north-west for 10 miles. Among the most noted hills in the Gurjat States is a large range in Phooljhur connected on the north side with the Barapahar range. Another vast range divides Phooljhur and Borasambar from Patna. On the east of Kharonde is a range which runs nearly the whole distance of that State from north to south, and is said to be 2,500 feet above the level of the plain. These tracts are not yet surveyed. The valley of the Mahanuddee proper is of ever varying dimensions, in places opening out into extensive cultivated plains, and anon contracted to the river's bank by the encroachment of hills. The tracts directly administered by the Government, which are surrounded by a circle of Zemindaree estates, sixteen in number, have an area estimated at 4,200 square miles, and these again are encircled by Gurjat States, whose area is computed at 7,000 square miles, thus making the total area of the Sumbulpore tract 11,200 square miles.		doo has a darkish clayey soil producing abundant harvests of rice, wheat and pulses. Between the Sheonath and Mahanuddee the soil is reddish; south of Raepore it is similar to that last mentioned. *Minerals.* Belaspore. Iron ore plentiful and readily worked. The Vyndias supposed to have coal in some quantity as it is exposed in the Husdoo and

Next in order to be described is the Bustar Dependency,* forming the extreme south-eastern portion of the Central Provinces. The eastern portion of the State is an elvated plateau about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the western and southern portions are below 1,000 feet. The plateau extends on the south to the Tangree Dongree and Toolsee Dongree hills, on the west as far as the hills between Nagatoka and Barsoor, on the north to where the Mahanuddee and Sew rivers have their rise, and to the east it extends beyond the boundary of Jeypore as far as the Eastern ghats. The total area of the entire tract is computed at 13,062 square miles.

The whole in Native territory.

Immediately on the west of this State, along the left bank of the Godavery river lies the British district of "Upper Godavery," comprising six talooks with an area about 1,926 square miles. These talooks may be said to form a strip of level country lying between the Godavery and a range of hills which separate them from the Bustar Dependency. This range runs from north-west to south-east parallel to the course of the rivers. The formation is "metamorphic, and consists chiefly of vitrified sandstone, which in some places has been rendered only partially crystalline by the action of volcanic heat, while in other places the same agency has caused them to lose all trace of their original character." At Enchampilly the hills come close to the Godavery river and for a short distance cross it, forming what is known as the 2nd Barrier in the Godavery Navigation Works.

Wholly in British territory.

The detatched hill ranges in the Chanda district are the Panabaras, Ambagurh Chowky, Kotegul and Rangee ranges, and the Perzagurh, Chimoor, Mhool, Soorjagurh and Dewulmurree hills. In the Wurdah district a low range of hills lies on its northern frontier rising in places to a height at Mallagaon of 1,726 feet, Nandgaon 1,874 feet, and Gurramsoor 2,186 feet. In the Nagpore district a low range runs along the north-western frontier averaging about 12 miles broad including the Tekaree hill, 1,669 feet; on the south of this range lies the sacred hill of Ramtek (1,400 feet.) Another range runs along the western and southern frontier, including the hill of Kurkee, rising 2 000 feet, the highest elevation in the district. A third range bisects

Wholly in British territory.

neighbourhood. In Raepore iron ore is principally worked in Lohara and Parsuda on the Jonk.

Products.

The forest products are similar to those stated for Mundla, —lac and the silk cocoon being largely gathered for export. The agricultural resources of the tract are immense, so much so that Chuttees-gurh is popularly styled the granary of the Nagpore and Berar country.

* *Soil.*

Light clay with an admixture of sand suited for rice and wet

Nature of the different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts.—(*Continued.*)	the Katole Tehseel, forming a connecting link between the two hill divisions just described. In the Bhundara district the Salee Tekree or Lanjee hills, the most southern out-work of the great Sautpoor chain, stand on its northern frontier. There are other ridges and clusters of hills in various parts of the district, such as the Ambaghur, the Bullahi, the Nowagoan. But as the tracts comprised within the four districts here mentioned form the valleys of the Wurdah and Wyngunga, they will be found more properly described as the great plain of Nagpore under its appropriate heading next following.		crops. The proportion of black cotton soil is small. Iron ore is found and worked in several places, especially near the Baila Deela hills, and in the valley of the Joreewag river. Gold is found in small quantities in the Kotree river by a class of people called Sonjurees. The forest products are similar to those elsewhere described, and the principal agricultural products are rice and sugarcane.
Plains.	The valley of the Wurdah comprises the districts of Nagpore and Wurdah, south of or below the Sautpoora range of hills. On the west it is bounded by the river Wurdah, which separates it from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. The flat unvarying champaign of unbroken cultivation contrasts strangely with the stony, jungly, rugged, and undulating tracts around it. Demarcated by the low hill ranges already described, the plain tracts in the Nagpore district lie first, in the western half of the Katole sub-division, and contains the most highly cultivated land in the district with an area of about 300 square miles sloping towards the Wurdah river on the west; secondly, the tract lying between the Sautpooras on the north, to the confines of Bhundara and	Situated entirely in British territory.	*Soil.* Mainly black cotton soil. The forest products are similar to those described for the hill districts of the Sautpooras, and may be said to be gathered in

Chanda on the east and south-east, in extent about 2,000 square miles, with a general slope towards the Wyngunga on the south-east; and thirdly, a strip of rich cultivated country, lying between the hills on the south and the borders of the district, of from 4 to 10 miles in breadth, and in length from south-east to north-west about 24 miles. It is along the left bank of the Wurdah river that there is situated the great "Cotton field" of the Central Provinces. In the north, where the river debouches from the Sautpooras, the cotton cultivation consists of a rich but narrow strip along the bank. This strips widens as it proceeds southward into the Wurdah district, till owing to a semi-circular curve of the river it attains a width of 50 miles at a point which may be marked by Hingunghat, the well known cotton mart. Here the plain is of black loamy soil cultivated partly with cotton, and partly with wheat and maize. Then the plain gradually becomes narrower and narrower, still hugging the banks of the river, but more and more encroached upon by the brushwood and forest, till it becomes lost a little below the old city of Chanda. At this point the desert and the garden are brought into juxtaposition. On one side of the city there is the black loam and the cotton crops, on the other side there is the barren and unpropitious ground covered with low forest and brushwood, and tenanted by wild beasts. This black soil tract connot be less than 100 miles in length with a varying breadth covering an area altogether of about 2,000 square miles.

The valley of the Wyngunga where the river debouches from the Sautpoora hills is broad, generally cultivated, and often rich. On the right bank opposite the capital of Nagpore, the valley reaches out to a great breadth, till it is separated by some hilly country from the valley of the Wurdah. This has been called the great "Plain of Nagpore". On the opposite side of the river the country is more broken or undulating, and but partially cultivated, chiefly by means of irrigation from tanks. Further south, the valley in the Chanda district becomes narrower, but continues rich, abounding in rice cultivation and highly irrigated, until at last it joins the Wurdah below Chanda. The feeders of the Wyngunga have valleys of a similar character, in many places opening out into broad bays studded with villages and well cultivated. As the valley of the Wurdah is the cotton field, so the lower valley of the Wyngunga is the rice field of the Central Provinces.

Taking the two valleys together the great plain of the Nagpore country may be stated to be 21,675 square miles in extent, of which above one-fourth, is under cultivation.

larger amount in the Bhundara and Chanda district than in the Nagpore and Wurdah. In the Chanda district coal has been found in several places and promises to become an important addition to the wealth of the country. Agricultural produce principally consists of cotton, rice, wheat, maize, and pulses; opium and tobacco. In the Nagpore district the cultivation of the orange (sangtra) and the betel leaf, and in the Bhundara district the sugar-cane, are worthy of mention.

Nature of the different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Plains.—(*Continued.*	*The next great plain tract to be described is the valley of the Nerbudda. This may be said to commence from the western limit of the Hoshungabad district, (not far from Mhow and Indore), passing through the Nursingpore district on to Jubbulpore. It is bounded on the north by the Vindhyas, and reaches to the Sautpooras, which form its southern boundary. At Jubbulpore it is gradually cut off by the off-shoots of the Sautpoora hills. It is on the whole broad, often having a breadth of 30 miles. Its extreme length may be more than 200 miles, watered by the Nerbudda from end to end. For the most part it is a sheet of excellent cultivation of wheat, sugarcane, and cotton, and is one of the finest parts of the Central Provinces. From Jubbulpore northwards towards Mirzapore there is a tract which is really a branch of the Nerbudda valley through it is not permeated by any stream of note. It is about a hundred miles in length and of varying breadth. In fertility it is hardly inferior to the Nerbudda valley. Inclusive of this tract the Nerbudda valley may be said to be 12,453 square miles in extent.	In British territory.	*Black cotton soil prevails throughout the valley proper, but above Jubbulpore red soil is of more frequent occurrence. Forests products, the same as already described. Wheat is the staple crop, but all the other agricultural products are raised. The cotton is inferior. The best Sugarcane in the Central Provinces is raised in the Jubbulpore district, and the best wheat in Hoshun-
	Under the category of "plains" may be ranked the districts of Saugor and Dumoh†—an undulating country bordered on the north by the southern face of the Vindhya table-land. Though often either rugged, or arid, or overgrown with jungle, it has much scattered cultivation, and contains many spots of richness and beauty. The total area of this tract is 6,400 square miles, of which 999,976 acres are under cultivation.	Wholly in British territory.	
	The last tract to be mentioned is the district of Nimar,‡ on the westernmost frontiers of the Central Provinces. The northern portion of the tract may be roughly described as a continuation of the long valley between the Nerbudda river and the Sautpooras. Towards the the river, though rich in parts and occasionally bearing marks of perished wealth and great-		

ness, this tract is still desolate and wild. Nearer the base of the hill range, the country forms itself into a large natural basin of fertile land highly cultivated. South of this again, the Sautpooras run from east to west pierced by the Taptee river, which as it were rends them in twain, opening out at first narrow and then broader valleys, until near the city of Boorhanpore there is a fine open tract between the divided ranges. On the northern section of the range near Khundwa is the fortress of Asseergurh, commanding one of the main lines of communication through the Peninsula. South of Boorhanpore the valley of the Taptee, some 20 miles broad, is bounded by the hills which form the southern section of the range. These hills gradually slope down towards the Poorna river, which separates Nimar from Berar and from Kandeish. No accurate survey has yet been made, but the district may be estimated in round numbers at 2,700 square miles, of which about one fifth is cultivated.

gabad.

Very promising iron and coal mines are being worked by a European firm under license in the Nursingpore district. The former, at Tendhookheera, and the latter at Burkoe.

† The rich black soils predominate in the open valleys.
Forest products, as before.
In mineral products the tract is comparatively poor. Iron is found, but is considered of inferior quality. Very good building stone and slate are found. The staple crop is wheat.

‡ *Soil.* Black soil predominates in the plains. A lighter and poorer soil on the higher levels.
Minerals. Iron ore of good quality in abundance.
Forest products. The same as elsewhere.
Agricultural. Ditto.

Forests.	Beginning with the Mundla district, at the head of the Sautpoora range, there are—(1). The sâl forests of Mokulpore and Purtabgurh extending along the northern limits of the valley of the Bormeyr from a little south of Ramgurh to its sources in the hills bordering on Chutteesgurh; also along	Wholly in British territory.

Nature of the different tracts	Names, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Forests.—(*Continued.*)	the Meikul range to Ummerkuntuk through the greater part of the valley of the Khurmeyr and on either bank of the rivers Seonee, Toorar, Sonteerath, Khurmundal and Tar. (2). The Raegurh-Bichia sâl forest along the river Phen, an affluent of the Halone, and all along the range of hills forming the border of the district between the Chilpee ghat to the west, and the source of the Bormeyr to the east. (3). The teak forests of the Jugmundul and Ghogree, of Singharpore and Katowlea, lying along the plateau of the Jugmundul range, down its southern face and some extent of the country below, as well as the valley of the Bormeyr up to some 15 miles east of Ghogree, and on the west along the southern face of the ghats below and above which Singharpore and Katowlea are situated. (4). The teak forests of Sagownea and Barea on the Gowur Nuddee about 14 miles or so east of Jubbulpore. And (5) the teak forest of Bhurota in the most north-western corner of Shaepoora. There are other patches of forest, not deserving of special mention.		
	In the Seonee district adjoining Mundla on the same range the forests are found occupying chiefly the two southern pergunnahs, from the southern turn of the Bangunga to the bank of the Pench on the west. From this belt strips extend south into the Pench and Bawanthuree valleys, and north and west along the margin of the Seonee plateau, and the course of the Hirree river. These forests are locally designated the Bansbhar, the Ooglee, the Hirree, the Sonawaree, the Purtabgurh, the Durasee, extending down the valley of the Bawanthuree, and the Dongertal along the Pench. In the northern pergunnahs of Lucknadown the forests cover the hills dividing the Bijna from the Bangunga, all over the Dhooma talooka, to the confines of the district, and in the Gondee, Cole, Ghoogree, Garaghat, Kedarpoor, Jhoorkee and Dhunnahee talookas.	Wholly in British territory.	
	The great sâl forest belt of the Central Provinces described above in the Mundla district, commences in the Bijiragogurh Tehseel of the Jubbulpore dis-	Do.	

trict. The other forest tracts in this district of less note lie in the Kuttungee, Burgee and Sonepore Pergunnahs.

In the Chindwara district the whole length of the southern slopes of the Sautpooras is covered with forest containing teak, saj, sheshum and kowah In the extensive forest which stretches from Deogurh eastward to the Pench river, the large teak has all been cut, but some fine saj remains. These tracts measuring upwards of 250 square miles, have been reserved by the Forest Department.	Wholly in British territory.
In the Baitool district also the more valuable forests lie along the main chain of the Sautpooras running through the district from east to west, and all over a cluster of hills, having the fort of Bhorgurh as their higest point. These contain valuable timber, and have been reserved by the Forest Department. The forests on the hills bounding the district on the north belonging to the Bordah talooka have been mostly exhausted in supplying the Railway with sleepers. Four blocks of forest Reserves have been formed in the Saoligurh Pergunnah, and another among an isolated line of hills known as the lesser Mahadeo.	Do.
In the Nimar district, where the Sautpoora range terminates in these Provinces, the only tract reserved by the Forest Department is the Poonassa forest which stretches over an area of about 120 square miles, lying in a strip along the left bank of the Nerbudda, and contains a very fine growth of teak saplings. The south-eastern corner of the district in the Taptee valley is also covered with a promising young forest of teak and other valuable timber trees. It is a continuation of the Kaleebeet forest in the Hoshungabad district, and exhibits much the same character. Its area may be 400 square miles.	Do.
In Hoshungabad district the Kaleebeet forest is a wide tract of about 80 miles in length by 20 in breadth, about 120 square miles of which have been reserved by the Forest Department. Another Reserve has been formed in Rajahboraree in the glen of the Towa, where some good saj and rohna timber is to be found. But the finest forests in the district are those of Boree, 150 square miles, and Denwa 100 square miles, containing much large teak and sâl. There is also some forest west of Hindia.	Do.

Nature of the different tracts.	Names, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Forests.—(Continued.)	This completes the list of forests connected with the Sautpoora hill and Nerbudda valley tract, but before passing to the forests in the eastern and southern districts, a few words may be said of the forests in Saugor and Dumoh, trans-Nerbudda.		
	In the former district (Saugor) the largest forests are the "Rumna," north east of Gurrakotah; and the Tigora or Shahgurh forest in the northern parts of the district. In the southern parts there are other small forests, *viz.*, Mohlee, east of Rehlee, and Turha-Keselee, south of Deoree. The area reserved in these tracts is 10 square miles in Gurrokotah, and 2 square miles in Shahgurh. In the adjoining district of Dumoh the forests are comparatively insignificant, and occupy the eastern and southern pergunnahs.	Wholly in British territory.	
	Coming now to the eastern districts, the first at the foot of the great Sautpoora range is Belaspore. In this district the forests lie principally in the Zemindaree country and are difficult of access. The sâl, of which there is great abundance, and the saj, are the principal timbers to be found. There is only one teak tract on the southern bank of the Mahanuddee near Seoree-narrain, 50 miles from the town of Belaspore. In the Raepore district the forest tracts run along the base of the hills on its western, southern and eastern boundaries. Those belonging to Government are Lown, Serpore and Kullaree to the north-east, and Dhumterry, Sahawa, Balode and Sunjaree to the south. The same generally may be said of the Sumbulpore district in the extreme east, though there are tracts of sâl, saj and ebony to be met with in the khalsa Zemindarees. And in the Gurjat States there are some vast tracts of sâl jungle, and in Khoronde and Patna some teak also, though of no great size.	Partly in British and partly in Native territory.	
	The forests in the Bustar State, consisting mainly of teak, are very extensive. The principal are:—(1), in the neighbourhood of the Tappier within the Kotapilly talook; (2), the Bijee forests, lying for the most part along the southern boundary of the Bijee talook; (3), the Soonkum forests: (4), a small	Native territory.	

teak forest in the southern part of Chintulnar ; (5), the Bopalpulnum forests ; and (6), the small teak forests to the east of the Baila Deela range, 15 miles south of Duntewara. These forests have been very freely cut in past years, as many as 30,000 logs being annually exported into the Nizam's dominions, and for the Godavery river works. A better system of conservancy is now enforced. The Soonkum forest is said to contain the most timber of good size.

In the Upper Godavery district adjoining this State on the south, there are a few forests tracts with little timber, not calling for particular mention.	British territory.
In the Bhundara district the forests lie principally in the Zemindaree tracts along the north-eastern and eastern boundary, where there is timber of some value. In the smaller ranges, that run south and west in the district, the hills are not altogether bare, though the best kinds of timber are somewhat scarce. There are especially in the Lanjee talook very fine forests of the bamboo often attaining a height of 80 and 90 feet, and from 6 to 10 inches in diameter at the base; they are locally called "kuttung," from 'kata,' a thorn with which they are clothed.	Do.
The Wurdah and Nagpore districts may be said to contain no forest, and but few timber trees of any value. In the hilly portions of the districts the jungle affords a plentiful supply of fuel, and are conserved for that purpose. The area of these is stated at 226,626 acres.	Do.
In the Chanda district the principal teak forests lie along the eastern and southern frontier, embracing the well known Panabaras and Aheree forests lately taken in hand by the Forest Department. These two are about the best of the more accessible forests in the Central Provinces, and promise an inexhaustible supply of the very best seasoned teak. Teak moreover grows everywhere in this district, girdling and intersecting even the cultivated lands. The bejasal, sheshum, and saj are widely distributed, and there are extensive tracts of bamboo jungle some of whose canes are of immense size.	Do.

Rivers. There are three principal rivers in the Central Provinces, the Nerbudda, the Mahanuddee, and the Godavery.

The Nerbudda rises in the elevated plateau of Ummurkuntuk now belonging to the Rajah of Rewah. It has an elevation of 3,300 feet, in latitude 22° 29′, longitude 81° 49′. Its length from

Nature of the different tracts.	Names, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British of Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Rivers.-(Continued.	its source to its entry into the gulf of Cambay is, according to Thornton, 801 miles. The falls are those of Kapil-dhara and Doodh-dhara near its source,—the former of 78 feet; one at Oomeriah in the Nursingpore district of about 10 feet; at Mundhar, 90 miles below Hosbungabad; and about 25 below Hindia, there is a fall of 40 feet; at Dadree, 25 miles below Mundhar, there is another fall of 40 feet; at Sahesur Dhurra, below Mundlaisur, there is a fall of 10 feet. Then the fall and rapids of Hirun Pal occur beyond Chilkulda. At Haump in the Rewah Kanta division of Guzerat there is the Balagory rapid; at Mukrai there is another fall, and a little lower down a dangerous whirlpool which is said to embrace the whole bed of the Nerbudda. The Mukrai barrier is one of the worst in the Nerbudda, 60 miles below Hirun Pal. Below this barrier the river is navigable to Broach, a distance of some 70 miles. From its source to its debouchure the Nerbudda is closely bounded on both banks by two ranges of hills,—the Vindhyan mountains on the north bank, and the Sautpooras on the south. Nowhere are these ranges distant from the river above 40 miles, the average being 18 or 20. No great depth of water can even be expected in it, from the great declivity of its bed; near Jubbulpore it is about 1,300 feet above the level of the sea; 250 miles from its source, 100 miles lower down at Chikulda, it is only 583 feet. The average fall is 5 feet per mile. The current during the rains is computed at from 6 to 9 miles an hour;—in the dry weather it is from 3 to 4. The Nerbudda forms the boundary between Hindoostan and the Deccan, and has a nearly direct course from east to west, first entering the Mundla district almost at its source, and then passing through the Mundla, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad and Nimar districts, quits the Central Provinces at its westernmost frontier. Its principal affluents on the right or north bank are the Balai Hingna,—the Gour,—a beautiful stream a little east of Jubbulpore, the Hirun in the same district, the Jamnair in Bhopal, the Karun in Holkar's dominions. On the left or south bank the tributaries are more considerable. The Mukrar, Chukrar, Kurmeyr, Bormeyr, and Bunjur flow in from the wilds of Ramgurh and Raigurh; the Teemur in Jubbulpore; the Sanai between Jubbulpore and Nursingpore; the Shere in the latter district; the Sakur, Doodhye, Koramy, Machna, Towah, Gunjal and Anjal in Hoshungabad the Deeb, 30 miles west of Mundlaisur; and the Gohee, 39 miles further west.		

The Mahanuddee rises about 6.. miles south of Raepore, in a mountainous region which separates that district from the Bustar State. Thence it flows in a northerly direction past the towns of Dhumterry, Rajim and Arung, and so arrives at a point named Seoreenarrain, where it is joined by three affluents,—the Sheonath or Saw, the Jonk, and the Husdoo, (1), The Sheonath rises in the range which separates Chutteesgurh from the Nagpore country, and is used for purposes of navigation for the last 50 or 60 miles of its course, and during the rains for 135 miles from its junction with the Mahanuddee. The streams falling into the Sheonath are the Agur, Haap, Muniaree, Urpa, Kharounde, and Leelagur ; (2), the Jonk rises in the same hills as the Mahanuddee; and (3), the Husdoo rises in the north in the uplands of Sergoojah. From Seoreenarrain the Mahanuddee, considerably increased in volume and quite navigable during the greater part of the year, takes an easterly course for above 60 miles, receiving in that space two feeders—the Maund and Kailoo, running downwards to it from the north. The river, now turning south, enters a series of rocks which crop up all over its bed, and split it into streamlets for several miles, thereby rendering it. if not unnavigable. at least very difficult of navigation. Then it is joined by the Ebe, a stream of similar character flowing from the north-east. Then again struggling through masses of rocks the Mahanuddee flows past Sumbulpore, less obstructed, but occasionally interrupted by mighty rocks. Thence it passes by Binka and Sonepore, at which latter place it receives the Tel, whose sources lie south 200 miles away in the hills near Joonagudda in the Kalahundy State. Below Soonepore, the Mahanuddee taking an easterly course, and passing the capital of Boad reaches Dholepore where its troubles and vicissitudes among the rocks come to an end, and rolling its unrestrained waters along it makes straight for the range of the eastern ghats beyond these Provinces. There it pierces the mountains by a gorge 40 miles in length, and thereafter flows deep and quite navigable at all seasons, till it reaches Cuttack, where the delta commences by which it emerges into Bay of Bengal.

The Godavery.—The description of this river will, as regards these Provinces, commence with the sources of the Wurdah and the Wyngunga rivers in the Sautpoora range, The Wurdah rises in the plateau of Mooltye in the Baitool district, and after following the western boundary line of the Nagpore district for a short space receives the waters of the Madar and Jam, in that interval it skirts and marks the boundary between the Wurdah district, and the Berars from a point a little above the town of Mowar to where it is joined by the Wunna, one of its principal affluents. The Wunna has its sources some 60 miles away south-west of Nagpore, and after flowing by Boree, where it is spanned by a railway viaduct, receives the Bore and Dham a little above Mondgaon. A few miles lower down it flows by the cotton mart of Hingunghat, and just before its junction with the Wurdah is met by the Pothra, containing the drainage of the eastern, as the Bore and Dham do of the western portion of

Nature of the different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Rivers.-(*Continued.*)	the Wurdah district. The Wurdah river now flows for 85 miles along the western and southern boundary of the Chanda district, separating it from Berar, and the Nizam's dominions; a little below the town of Chanda itself it is joined by the Pyngunga from the Nizam's dominions, on its right bank; and opposite Chanda by the Eeraee. Then it is joined by the Wyngunga. This river rises in the Seonee district on the plateau of the Sautpooras, where it is called the Bangunga. Here it has a tortuous course, first flowing north, till at Chuparah, where it is spanned by a noble bridge of 12 arches, it turns east until it meets an impassable barrier and is turned south, when it flows straight for the Bhundara district. Up to this time it has received on its left bank the Teleenuddee, the Thanwur, Halone, Ooskal and Nahar; and on the right bank the Sagur, Hirrie, Chummee and the Bawunthuree. In the Bhundara district it receives the Baug, the Kunhan and the Choolbund. The Baug rises in the hills near Cheezgurh, and after flowing by Ambgaon and Kamta and receiving the Deonuddee empties itself into the Wyngunga at Satona. The Kunhan has its rise in the Sautpoora range south-west of Chindwara, and flows into the Nagpore district, where it is joined a little above the military Cantonment of Kamptee by the Pench, which with its affluent the Kolbira, has its sources among the Puchmurree group of hills in the Chindwara district. The Kunhan now flowing in a single stream past Kamptee falls into the Wyngunga in the Bhundara district after receiving the Nag which rises in the vicinity of the city of Nagpore. The Wyngunga thus reinforced flows southward, receiving on its right bank the Amb, and further down on the left bank the Choolbund, both unimportant streams, and thus enters the Chanda district wherein it receives the Gowree and Andaree streams, and still flowing south forms a junction with the Wurdah 340 miles from its source. The united streams now take the name of the Pranheeta, and here, at the junction, is what is officially designated "the 3rd Barrier of the Godavery," the bed of the river for 30 miles presenting piles of rock and tangled brushwood over which no boat will attempt to pass in the flood season. The Pranheeta from the junction flows in a navigable stream south-east for 90 miles, and is then joined by the Godavery proper, nearly opposite Seroncha. The Godavery proper rises in the western ghat range in the Bombay Presidency, and flows south-west through the Nizam's dominions till it joins		

the Pranheeta 650 miles distant from its source. The Pranheeta is of more imposing dimensions than the Godavery proper, above the junction. From this point the river bears the name of Godavery alone, and retains that name down to the sea, a distance of 250 miles. In this interval it receives three considerable affluents,—the Indrawutty, the Tal and Sibbree, all on the left or British bank. It is remarkable that the river has no considerable feeder on its right bank. The Indrawutty rises in the eastern ghat range beyond Bustar and flowing west, and then south for a distance of 300 miles, joins the Godavery about 25 miles below Seroncha, where occurs "the 2nd Barrier of the Godavery". The Tal also rises in the Bustar State, and has a course of about 100 miles. The Sibbree rises in the Jeypore State (belonging to the Madras Presidency), and after skirting the boundary of the Bustar Dependency flows for the last 30 miles of its course through British territory. Near Budrachellum, on the Godavery, between the junction of Tal and Sibbree, there occurs the "1st or lesser of the three barriers." After the junction of the Sibbree, the Godavery quits the Central Provinces, and entering the Madras Presidency flows past the town of Rajamundry, below which the delta commences, by which it merges into the Bay of Bengal.

The only rivers in the Central Provinces which do not belong to the above river systems are the Taptee in Nimar, and the rivers which have their rise on the table-lands of the Vindhyan range in the Saugor and Dumoh districts. The Taptee rising a few miles from Mooltye in Baitool traverses the southern portions of that district. It then plunges into the gorge of the Sautpoora hills formed on the one side by the Chikulda hills in Berar, and on the other by the wild Kaleebeet hills in Hoshungabad; then it enters Nimar at a point about 120 miles form its source, and after traversing a valley of varying breadth passes into the open plains of Kandeish, beyond the Central Provinces, reaching the sea a little south of Surat, after a course of about 460 miles. The Poorna, which is one of its principal affluents, has its sources in Berar, and after skirting the Nimar boundary for a short space joins the Taptee at the westernmost corner of that district. The minor streams in the trans-Nerbudda district may be thus grouped. The Beena and Betwa flowing north skirt the western frontier of Saugor. The Dussan flows in the same direction through the heart of the district. The Sonar rising in the Vindhyan hills west of Saugor flows northwards through the Dumoh district on the extreme northern frontiers of which it meets the Biarmi and the joint stream now called the Cane, beyond these territories, flows into the Jumna.

Lakes. The only two sheets of water deserving the name of lakes in the Central Provinces are the Nowagaon lake and the Sewneebund in the Bhundara district. The former covers an area of 4½

Nature of the different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Lakes.--(*Continued.*	square miles and is 17 miles in circumference. The water is generally clear. The average depth has been estimated at 40 feet, and 90 feet as the greatest depth in any one spot. The lake is surrounded by hills showing eight distinct peaks, designated by the inhabitants the seven sisters and their little brother. Numerous streams of more or less magnitude pour their waters into the lake. The embankments or weirs by which the waters are constrained within the circle of hills are respectively 330 and 540 yards in length, supplied with water gates for irrigation, and sluices and overfalls for carrying off the flood waters during the monsoons. The cost of the work is said to have been Rs. 75,000 (£7,500) about a hundred and fifty years ago when the value of money must have been very different to what is now. The constructor was Chimna Patel, the great-great grandfather of the present proprietor of the village of Nowagaon. The waters are conveyed by open channels into the fields, and thus irrigate some 500 acres of rice and sugar-cane land. The Sewneebund has an area of one and a half square miles, a depth of 30 feet, and a circumference of 7½ miles. The artificial weir is 210 yards in length, and was erected more than 300 years ago by Dadoo Patel of the Korih tribe. Though there are no other lakes so extensive as these, there are yet many fine sheets of artificial water in the valley of the Wyngunga, and hence it has been called by Sir Richard Temple in his reports "the lake region of the Central Provinces." His description of the peculiar features of these lakes may be here extracted:—"Here, a tank is not a piece of water with regular banks crowned with rows or avenues of trees, with an artificial dyke and sluices and with fields around it. But it is an irregular expanse of water; its banks are formed by rugged hills, covered with low forests that fringe the water where the wild beasts repair to drink; its dykes, mainly shaped out of spurs from the hills, are thrown athwart the hollows, a part only being formed by masonry; its sluices often consist of chasms or fissures in the rocks; its broad surface is often, as the monsoon approaches, lashed into surging and crested waves." It seems also worthy of mention that the Nowagaon is one of the largest fresh-water lakes in India, being second only in circumference to that of the Deybur in Rajpootana in the dominions of the Rana of Oodeypore.		
Marshes.	None.		

A. 3.—Climate.

Places at which observations taken.	Rain-fall, inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January 1868 to May 1868.	June to September 1868.	October to December 1868.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
TRANS-NERBUDDA DISTRICTS.																
Saugor.—Civil Station	·5	31·	..	31·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	N. E.	W & N.
Koorye	1·3	22·7	·2	24·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Rehlee	·5	23·3	..	23·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Bunda	1·4	19·8	·5	21·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Dumoh.—Civil Station	·9	21·0	·2	22·1	83	100	91·5	74	93	83·5	60	79	69·5	N & W.	S & W.	W & E.
Hutta	·5	19·2	·3	20·	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..			
Tejurh	·1	20·1	..	20·2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.																
Jubbulpore.—Civil Station	5·43	23·21	·16	28·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N E.	S W.	N. E.
Sehora	9·42	13·89	...	23·31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Variable.	Variable.	Variable.
Sleemanabad	4·99	21·1	·41	26·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Variable.	Variable.	Variable.
Bijiragogurh	12·8	16·75	..	29·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Variable.	Variable.	Variable.
Nursingpore.—Civil Station	·9	11·23	6·4	18·53	79	109	100	77	98	9	65	76	77	N & W.	W.	E.
Hoshungabad.—Civil Station	·85	26·20	..	27·05	82	92	85	75	94	86	62	78	70	E & W.	W.	E & N E.
Hurda	2·85	26·70	..	28·95	76	104	90	74	91	82	50	85	67	W & E.	W.	E & W.
Sohagapore	·80	35·92	..	36·72	..	..	..	..	..	..2	..	...	..			
Seonee	1·90	25·99	..	27·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Nimar.—Civil Station	..	37·91	..	37·91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Boorhanpore	..	23·0	..	23·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W, S W & E, N E.	W, S W & N W.	E, N E & W.
Motneea	..	23·60	..	23·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Aseergurh	..	23·46	...	23·46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
SAUTPOORA HILL DISTRICTS.																
Mundla.—Civil Station.. ..	3·50	27·35	·40	31·25	83	98	..	81	85	..	59	74	..	S W, N W & N. E.	N W, S W, & N E.	S W, N W & N E,
Balaghat.—Civil Station Boorha ..	5·70	36·80	·80	43 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	northerly	S W, N W & N E.	N & N W,
Puruswarra	..	27·60	..	27·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Seonee—Civil Station	1·60	27·40	·40	29·40	83	99	95	76	82	69	59	76	72	N to W.	S to W	N to W.

A. 3.—Climate.—(*Continued.*)

Places at which observation taken.	Rain-fall, inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January 1868 to May 1868.	June to September 1868.	October to December 1868.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Chindwara,—Civil Station ..	3·99	21·72	·14	25·85	79	105	93	74	84	79	55	78	72	Variable.	S W, S W & S W.	N E & N W.—
Baitool,—Civil Station	4·55	15·08	..	19·62	87	111	103	78	89	82	51	76	71	W N.	W.	N.
Mooltye	5·73	14·42	..	20·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Atnair	2·36	12·80	·10	15·26	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..			
Shahpoor	3·81	27·76	·03	31·60	..	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	..			
Chicholee	4·80	19·58	..	24·38	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..			
Bordhye	3·88	8·70	·20	12·78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
NAGPORE PLAIN DISTRICTS.																
Nagpore.—Civil Station	6·21	19·20	·08	25·49	..	..	...	..	..	..	56	83	78	N E, N, S W & N W.	S S W, W W, N. W.	N W, N E, N E, N.
Bhundara.—Civil Station	3·96	25·08	..	29·04	93	107	106	80	88	87	60	79	79	Westerly	Variable	S. W.
Sakolee	2·91	42·18	..	45·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Thurora	·99	26·17	..	27·16	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Kampta	·20	28·35	..	28·55	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...			
Pownee	·06	33·92	·05	34·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..			
Chanda.—Civil Station	2·15	34·54	...	36·69	92	106	105	84	92	87	66	75	74	E, N & W,	S W & N.	E, N & E
Wurora	3·30	33·24	..	36·54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Mhool	2·42	33·94	..	30·36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Berhampooree ..	4·33	42·69	...	47·02	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..			
Wurdah.—Civil Station	2·20	23·48	..	25·68	89	103	95	81	87	84	61	79	78	N E & S W.	W, E & S W	W, N E &
Hingunghat	1·64	27·77	...	29·41	63	99	80	72	104	74	63	93	77	ditto	ditto	ditto
Arvee	·09	37·14	..	37·23	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	ditto	ditto	ditto
CHUTTEESGURH PLATEAU DISTRICTS.																
Raepore.—Civil Station	1·60	34·49	..	36·09	86	100	96	80	88	84	58	78	70	N N E.	W & S W.	E & N E
Belaspore.—Civil Station	2·50	28·72	..	31·22	82	97	95	80	86	85	55	64	60	E to W.	E to W.	W to N.
Moongeylee	·47	33·20	1·97	35·64	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	ditto	ditto	ditto
Seoreenarain ..	·85	24·16	1·20	26·21	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	ditto	ditto	ditto
Sumbulpore in the Mahanuddee valley—Civil Station	4·08	45·48	..	49·56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
UPPER GODAVERY DISTRICT.																
Seroncha	6·27	24·46	..	30·73	87	97	92	80	86	83	62	88	82	Variable.	E. W.	E.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance, or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures, and mines.
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bustar	Feudatory	3,056	269,684	36,102	Except a few sepoys, he has no military force.	None.	Rice, oil seeds, &c., dyes, ral, kosa, galls, fibres, and other forest produce; no particular manufactures. Some iron mines.
2. Kharonde ..	do.	3,550	107,872	20,000	None.	do.	Rice, pulses, sugar-cane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.
3. Raegurh-Burgurh..	do.	400	51,400	7,500	do.	do.	Rice, pulses, oil seeds and cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4. Sarungurh ..	do.	1,350	45,372	8,000	do.	do.	
5. Patna	do.	690	90,000	11,000	do.	do.	Rice, pulses, oil seeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found

B.—(*Continued.*)

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance, or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures, and mines.
		Rs.		Rs.			
							in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonepore ..	Feudatory	5,000	60,000	18,000	None	None	Same as in Patna.
7. Behracole ..	do.	580	11,405	6,000	do.	do.	Do.—also some valuable sal forest; and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Bamra	do.	350	32,558	6,000	do.	do.	Do. do.
9. Suktee	do.	350	11,784	8,131	do.	do.	In both these Feudatories under the Belaspore district the principal articles of agricultural produce are rice, wheat, oil seeds, cotton &c., There is also some forest produce, but not very extensive, such as lac, resin, gum, mowah, fruit, &c.
10. Kuwurdah ..	do.	16,000	69,077	53,560	do.	do.	

11. Kondka or Chooe Kuzan ..	do.	11,000	48,753	35,467	330 foot-men, 2 elephants 20 horses, 4 camels, 80 bullocks.	do.	*Agricultural*;—wheat, cotton, gram, &c.
12. Kakeir	do.	Pays nothing.	36,144	7,234	177 foot-men, 3 elephants 15 horses.	do.	*Agricultural*;—rice, gram, kootkee, &c. *Forest*;—lac, gum, &c.
13. Khyragurh ..	do.	47,000	115,650	1,65,428	50 sowars, 500 foot-men, 10 elephants, 75 horses, 10 camels.	do.	*Agricultural*;—cotton, wheat, gram, &c. *Manufactures*;—coarse cloth. *Mines*;—iron.
14. Nandgaon ..	do.	46,000	132,561	1,40,346	825 foot-men, 5 elephants, 60 horses, 7 camels.	do.	*Agricultural*;—rice, wheat, gram, toor, &c. *Manufactures*;—coarse cloth.
15. Mukrai	do.	Pays nothing	13,015	22,000	7 sowars, 125 burkundazes, 2 camels.	do.	*Agricultural*;—wheat, gram rice, &c. *Forest*;—mhowa, gum, achar, cheeronjee. No manufactures worthy of note.

B 2.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorizing adoption or not	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not
1. Rajah Bhyro Deo of Bustar ..	Feudatory	Rajpoot	30	Indifferently	In administering his territory	Has sunnud	Follows primogeniture	No male heirs.
2. Rajah Oodit Pertab Deo of Kharonde	do.	do.	34	Knows Oordoo and Oriya well	do.	do.	do.	do.
3. Rajah Ghunshdm Sing of Raigurh	do.	Gond	45	Knows Hindee	do.	do.	do.	Has sons and 1 brother.
4. Rajah Sungram Sing of Sarungurh	do.	do.	41	Knows Hindee well	do.	do.	do.	No male heirs.
5. Maharajah Pertab Deo of Patna..	do.	Chohan—Rajpoot	26	Has a fair knowledge of Oriya and Oordoo	do.	do.	do.	Has 2 brothers.
6. Rajah Nildaree Sing Deo Bahadoor of Sonepore	do.	do.	31	Fair knowledge of English and well acquainted with Oriya	do.	do.	do.	Has male heirs.
7. Rajah Bishen Chunder Jenamonie of Rehracole	do.	Jenamonie—Rajpoot	51	Knows Oriya fairly	do.	do.	do.	do.
8. Rajah Tribhohun Deo Bahadoor of Bamra..	do.	Gungabunsee Rajpoot	51	do.	do.	do.	do.	Has 2 brothers.
9. Rajah Runjeet Singh of Suktee ..	do.	Gond	36	Privately educated	do.	do.	do.	Has 2 sons.
10. Rajpal Singh of Kawurda ..	do.	do.	19	Under Tutor appointed by Deputy Commissioner	Underguardianship of District Officer	do.	do.	Has none.
11. Luchmun Dass Mahunt of Kondka	do.	Byragee	58	....	In administering his territory	do.	do.	Has 1 son.
12. Nurhur Deo of Kakeir ..	do.	Rajpoot	20	....	do.	do.	do.	Has 3 brothers.
13. Lall Futteh Sing of Khyragurh ..	do.	do.	41	....	do.	do.	do.	Has 5 sons.
14. Ghaseedass of Nandgaon ..	do.	Byragee	49	....	do.	do.	do.	Has 1 son and 3 chelas or disciples.
15. Rajah Luchoo Sha *alias* Bharut Sha of Mukrai	do.	Gond	19	Knows Hindee and Oordoo: tolerably well educat-	do.	do.	do.	No male heirs

C.—Civil Division of British Territory.

The chief authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, Settlement Commissioner, Sanitary Commissioner, a Commissioner of Customs, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Education, an Inspector General of Jails and Dispensaries, a Conservator of Forests, and a Registrar General of Assurances. The Chief Commissioner exercises the power of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council; in all other respects, Political, Judicial and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government under the Government of India.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c. of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds. Rs.	Revenue. Land. Rs.	Revenue. Gross. Rs.
NAGPORE.	Nagpore ..	5	3,734	639,341	Nagpore	85,661	2,291	16	28	42	21	1,094	2,27,598	8,03,183	1,294,322
					Kamptee	50,930									
					Oomrair	12,050									
					Khappa	7,877									
					Ramtek	7,933									
	Bhundara ..	3	3,922	603,480	Bhundara	13,383	1,772	6	9	75	28	388	94,915	4,02,364	5,66,711
					Moharee	7,622									
					Toomsur	7,604									
					Pownee	11,265									
	Chanda ..	4	10,000	537,295	Chanda	18,706	2,598	7	10	80	23	510	1,40,696	2,41,959	3,80,150
					Armoree	5,672									

C.—(*Continued.*)

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds. Rs.	Revenue: Land. Rs.	Revenue: Gross. Rs.
NAGPORE (*Ctd.*)	Wurdah ..	3	2,379	343,485	Hingunghat	8,361	1,372	7	9	26	19	459	1,50,532	5,10,182	13,64,982
					Arvee	8,256									
					Deolee	6,332									
					Sindee	5,368									
					Ashtee	5,224									
	Balaghat ..	2	2,608	170,964	Hutta	2,608	474	3	4	65	30	116	36,616	70,494	1,17,465
					Lanjee	2,116									
JUBBULPORE.	Jubbulpore ..	5	4,261	620,201	Jubbulpore	55,704	2,707	11	15	40	18	771	1,00,912	5,70,434	7,89,197
					Gurha	5,580									
					Sehora	4,780									
					Punnagurh	4,433									
					Moorwarra	3,918									
					Kuttunghee	3,353									
					Bilehree	2,628									
	Saugor ..	5	4,005	498,642	Saugor	43,312	2,107	9	17	28	26	782	85,674	4,29,830	10,94,943
					Gurhakotah	9,316									
					Rehlee	4,545									
					Khoorye	4,469									
					Deoree	3,953									
	Dumoh ..	2	2,457	262,641	Dumoh	7,911	1,220	4	6	60	31	375	1,04,984	2,57,013	3,03,484
					Huttah	6,432									
					Hindoria	3,360									
					Runnah	3,071									
	Seonee ..	3	3,608	421,650	Seonee	10,621	1,695	6	8	60	20	316	90,385	2,22,107	3,38,186
	Mundlah ..	2	4,719	202,549	Mundlah	4,166	1,601	5	6	61	..	299	1,05,939	56,516	82,939
					Bahmnee	2,576									

NERBUDDA.	Hoshungabad ...	4	4,302	440,433	Hoshungabad	13,070	1,143	9	20	53	13	415	53,431	4,37,694	7,51,613
					Hurda	7,735									
					Seonee	7,497									
					Sohagpoor	5,090									
					Babye	3,205									
	Nursingpore ..	3	1,916	336,796	Nursingpore cum Kundeylee	9,604	1,084	6	18	32	10	399	1,18,848	4,39,024	5,30,843
					Gadurwara	5,641									
					Singpore	3,382									
	Baitool ..	2	4,118	258,335	Baitool	4,466	1,261	4	6	52	22	331	83,459	1,90,651	3,08,711
					Budnoor	3,437									
					Mooltye	3,320									
	Chindwara ..	2	3,852	294,818	Chindwara	9,183	1,810	6	9	50	29	395	1,14,097	2,10,729	3,13,461
					Looheekhera	5,298									
					Pandoorna	5,084									
	Nimar ..	3	2,700	190,561	Boorhanpore	34,137	640	8	15	40	6	536	1,16,420	1,68,006	3,48,804
					Khundwah	9,708									
					Asseer	2,731									
					Pundhar	2,544									
CHUTTEESGURH.	Raepore ..	4	11,043	952,754	Raepore	16,645	4,670	11	10	69	13	494	1,43,335	6,34,175	9,13,949
					Dunterry	4,632									
					Rajim	2,571									
	Belaspore ..	3	7,130	699,468	Ruttanpore	6,910	3,855	8	12	15	10	297	1,27,739	2,71,956	2,98,380
					Belaspore	6,190									
					Moongeylee	3,542									
	Sumbulpore ..	2	4,200	452,348	Sumbulpore	9,459	1,248	5	5	60	25	352	99,086	90,540	1,26,658
	Upper Godavery ..	1	1,926	54,680	Doomagoedium	5,845	417	2	4	85	48	131	63,180	32,151	64,163
					Seroncha	3,248									
					Budrachellum	1,590									
	Total ..	58	82,860	*7,972,426	....	33,957	133	206	..	..	8,460	20,57,847	60,39,608	99,88,970	

* Exclusive of population of Feudatories.

D.—Population.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.		Population.						Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Men.	Women	Children under 14 years		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Bhudists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.								
Nagpore ..	52,114	99,900	220,258	202,537	117,188	101,258	639,341	172	2,462	(1)	(2)	570,282	27,409	28	6,010	33,150	276,457	362,884	m o g *
Bhundara ...	469	123,031	176,081	187,954	128,856	115,595	608,480	155	12	16	93	498,971	12,134	..	1,364	95,887	193,910	414,570	m
Chanda ..	664	113,417	160,343	172,646	108,220	96,086	537,295	54	25	25	49	364,074	9,447	..	186	163,491	252,771	284,524	m g t h
Wurdah ..	12,345	65,064	110,611	110,965	64,174	57,735	343,485	144	64	48	..	288,115	12,782	8	..	42,468	186,179	157,306	m g o
Balaghat ..	40	33,978	48,399	51,223	37,364	33,978	170,964	55	2	..	..	143,917	2,128	..	12	24,905	52,991	118,173	m h g
Jubbulpore ..	2,182	160,912	199,586	189,644	123,054	107,917	620,201	145	1,018	77	330	422,060	27,411	4	..	169,301	402,728	217,473	h
Saugor ..	76,189	36,994	159,606	147,975	100,728	90,339	498,642	127	884	153	...	389,227	21,129	5	13,135	74,109	208,614	290,028	h m
Dumoh ..	20,998	37,767	85,451	80,878	51,713	44,599	421,650	107	13	6	...	219,707	7,973	..	(2)	34,942	135,645	126,996	h o
Seonee ..	..	91,836	124,338	126,726	89,112	81,474	202,549	116	46	55	10	265,350	16,956	10	..	139,223	273,245	148,405	h o m
Mundlah ..	134	45,525	58,818	60,140	44,530	39,061	440,433	36	8	3	...	93,452	1,464	..	..	107,622	136,640	65,909	o h g
Hoshungabad	3,189	86,265	139,910	129,766	90,779	79,778	258,335	107	101	190	47	331,647	21,586	5	107	86,750	211,738	228,695	o h m g
Baitool ..	22	52,671	75,996	55,487	76,500	50,352	336,796	70	6	14	..	163,230	4,357	1	..	90,727	160,649	97,686	h g m
Nursingpore	450	66,018	108,012	102,348	67,334	59,102	296,853	176	62	..	..	271,761	11,487	1	..	53,485	156,952	199,884	g o m
Chindwara	160	59,052	87,258	62,193	89,727	57,675	190,561	69	49	3	123	170,694	9,931	..	...	116,053	165,037	131,816	h g m
Nimar ..	25,215	14,305	63,829	58,681	36,580	31,471	1,322,662	56	63	127	6	137,247	18,279	34	..	34,805	41,722	148,839	m m o
Raepore ..	517	164,639	346,466	378,164	320,890	277,142	780,503	95	52	11	189	1,102,029	15,158	..	..	205,223	720,348	602,314	c h o
Belaspore ..	30	243,834	211,128	215,191	188,378	165,806		101	3	12	8	628,704	9,835	..	..	141,941	554,949	225,554	h
Sumbulpore	57	159,460	221,018	234,099	185,652	171,579	812,348	50	47	(1)	16	666,960	2,567	...	..	142,758	497,774	314,574	o h
Upper Goda	very 166	40,920	86,331	85,534	77,528	74,971	324,364	22	16	25	156	202,736	1,900	..	..	119,531	169,600	154,764	o t k o
Total	194,941	1,694,588	2,083,439	2,652,151	1,996,501	1,736,012	9,068,103	79	4,931	765	1030	6,930,163	233,933	96	20,814	1,876,371	4,797,749	4,270,354	
	1,889,529																		

(1) Included among Europeans at the last Census. (2) Included among Hindoos.

* m Mahratti, o Ordoo, h Hindee, g Gondi, t Telegoo, c Chutteesgurhee, n Nimaree, o Ooryah, k Koya.

E.—Fiscal.

1.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.
		By villages.	By fields.						
..	24,186	35,265	..	..	..	Rs. A. P. 43 10 5	..	..	5,178 miles, at a cost of Rs. 48-11-0 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed. Rs.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	REMARKS.
Settled in perpetuity ..	..	..	....	
" for 30 years or upwards	27,582	15,66,277	30th June 1897	
" for 10 years and under 30	26,710	12,35,744	31st May 1887	
" under 10 years ..	1,452	9,699	31st May 1870	Zemindaree wastes settled for 3 years.
" in progress	..	...	....	
Total ..	55,744	58,11,710	....	
Settlements previously made including full record of rights	..	..	.. ..	
Do. without such record ..	..	..	....	
Settlement during the year ... Detailed..	5,801	2,09,341	....	Portions of Mundla and Raepore districts settled during the year.
Settlement during the year ... Summary	4,200	90,540	....	Extension of present Summary settlement of the Sumbulpore dist.

2.—Fiscal.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.										
	Irrigated.																		
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on culturable land.			Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.		
									Rs.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Nagpore ...	..	9,652	936,598	946,250	112,204	301,024	587,429	1,946,907	7,99,643	0	13	6	0	9	5	0	6	7
Bhundara ..	...	12,620	807,302	819,922	30,845	550,922	613,423	2,015,114	4,08,755	0	7	10	0	5	0	0	3	3
Chandah ..	..	9,962	596,362	606,324	312,983	2,190,833	1,103,669	4,213,809	2,30,945	0	6	6	0	1	2	0	0	10
Wurdah ..	..	6,576	746,581	753,157	18,000	282,093	230,326	1,283,576	4,84,827	0	10	6	0	7	6	0	6	1
Balaghat ..	..	1,634	212,953	214,587	488,510	116,938	115,696	935,731	69,526	0	5	2	0	1	4	0	1	2
Jubbulpore ...	..	4,996	879,744	884,740	..	532,040	513,766	1,930,546	5,59,656	0	10	1	0	6	3	0	4	7
Saugor ..	..	6,891	578,116	585,007	231,363	512,603	329,627	1,658,600	4,29,119	0	11	9	0	5	2	0	4	1
Dumoh ..	..	1,714	377,522	379,236	156,696	218,775	322,941	1,077,648	2,55,547	0	10	9	0	5	5	0	3	9
Mundla ..	..	835	352,594	353,429	..	720,546	379,370	1,453,345	63,279	0	2	10	0	0	11	0	0	8
Seonee ..	..	66,677	521,117	587,794	..	393,377	430,499	1,411,670	2,20,306	0	6	0	0	3	7	0	2	6
Hoshungabad ...	..	2,166	889,421	891,587	279,619	235,758	251,410	1,658,374	4,37,469	0	7	10	0	5	0	0	4	2
Baitool ..	...	14,750	648,178	662,928	177,827	548,871	307,353	1,696,979	1,90,651	0	4	7	0	2	2	0	1	9
Nursingpore ..	...	5,832	444,022	449,854	...	278,213	289,438	1,017,505	4,12,784	0	14	10	0	9	0	0	6	5
Nimar ..	350	7,750	260,146	268,246	90,921	151,843	161,718	702,728	1,73,573	0	10	4	0	5	1	0	3	9
Chindwara ..	..	7,366	443,850	451,216	286,053	277,694	257,896	1,272,859	1,97,958	0	7	0	0	3	1	0	2	5
Raepore ..	..	7,137	1,983,961	1,991,098	..	2,602,836	1,497,400	6,091,334	5,52,922	0	4	5	0	2	0	0	1	5
Belaspore ..	...	6,716	1,300,767	1,307,483	751,720	788,649	2,273,785	5,121,637	2,93,361	0	3	7	0	1	8	0	0	11
Sumbulpore ..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..		..			..		..		
Upper Godavery ..	..	11,879	32,659	44,538	..	86,816	56,478	187,832	31,493	0	11	3	0	3	9	0	2	8
Total ..	350	185,153	12,011,893	12,197,396	2,936,741	10,819,831	9,722,226	35,676,194	58,11,710	0	7	7	0	3	7	0	2	7

3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or sharers.	Gross area, in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue: Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue: Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Large Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue: Under law of primogeniture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,102,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0-2-0	0-2-6
Large Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue: Under ordinary law	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	746,[illegible]	31,160	10,875	0-6-6	0-6-0
Small Zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities	14,07[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,992	331	0-2-8	0-2-6
Proprietary cultivating communities paying [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	5-4-4	0-4-0	0-2-6
Proprietary cultivators paying separately individually all estates paying less than Rs. 100	30,207	7,077	28,[illegible]	4,737,[illegible]	156	18-7-0	0-2-3	0-2-0
Holders of revenue free tenures: In perpetuity	8,[illegible]	[illegible]	8,[illegible]	78[illegible]	87	..	..	0-4-9
Holders of revenue free tenures: For life	[illegible]	1	4,782	[illegible]	12[illegible]	..	..	0-4-9
Holders of quit-rent tenures: In perpetuity	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,2[illegible]	1,11[illegible]	1,095	177	0-1-8	0-3-6
Holders of quit-rent tenures: For life	[illegible]	71	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	36	0-0-10	0-4-9
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purchasers of waste lands	..	..	..	219,[illegible]	..	..	..	..
Total	66,576	33,214	99,289	38,850,929	596	..	..	..

4.—Fiscal

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.		Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent-rate per acre.
			Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Intermediate holders between Zemindars and Ryots.	On permanent tenure	1,597	610	265 14 0	0 7 0
	On farming leases	2,396	608	266 1 0	0 7 0
Ryots holding at fixed rates		155,448	17¼	15 3 0	0 14 6
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates		122,229	18¾	12 15 9	0 11 0
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights		437,190	11¼	14 7	0 12 8
Holders of service grants		44,941	2¼	1 11 8	0 11 0
	Total ..	813,801	16	11 1 6	0 11 1

5.—Fiscal.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zemindarees complete	..	...	..	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Large Zemindarees	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small Zemindarees	..	..	1	..	..	117,425	
Shares in ditto	35[illegible]	5[illegible]	67[illegible]	1,321	1,287	1,213	
Villages owned by cultivating communities	162	19	15[illegible]	496	2,702	227	
Shares in ditto	2	..	2[illegible]	139	..	139	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	1	..	..	116	..	..	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	131	1	2[illegible]6	146	794	95	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ..	[illegible]	1	101	1,167	6,697	157	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy	129	2	157	3[illegible]	11	26	
Revenue free tenures	16	1	970	16	75	18	
Quit-rent tenures	..	..	154	365	..	190	
	2	..	7	1,457	..	128	

6.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of cases of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	59,60,440	43,29,15[illegible]	59,16,[illegible]	58,81,5[illegible]						The increase is mostly nominal, and is mainly due to one kist only having been realized during the previous year.
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year	42,051	42,051	8,596	8,596						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	25,508	..	5,966	..	7,24,698	52,73,934	28,291	..	..	
Collections from Government estates.	24,769	21,388	25,089	25,076						
Income from sale of Government estates	..	..	..	72,194						
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above	7,984	7,984	8,257	8,257						
Total ..	59,42,442	43,91,531	59,54,725	59,98,627						

II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*STATEMENT of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2.—*STATEMENT of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of . in the year.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why, and in what state.

3.—*STATEMENT of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT B1.—Criminal.

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1868.

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal.
Local and Sub-Magistrates (a) exercising Criminal powers (b)	Paid ..	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	*6	*4	..	..	..	..	*Six of these Officers are in the Forest Department, two in the Survey Department, and two in the Customs Department. These Officers are Tehseeldars, (Sub-Collectors) and Extra Assistant and Assistant Commissioners. They are employed generally in administrative work of the Districts to which they are attached.	..	..	50	..	..	..
	Unpaid ..	62	502	6,500	73	A single Judge presides over each tribunal without Jury or Assessors.	Each Judge has, in the Criminal Department, the powers of a Sub-Magistrate either of the 1st or 2nd Class, as defined in Section 22 of Criminal Procedure Code, and can dispose of all cases which a Sub-Magistrate is competent to try. (Six Forest Officers included in Column 5 are restricted in the use of their powers to cases of breaches of Forest Act, or cases in which their subordinates are concerned.)	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..		..	5,001	..	..	..
Do. do. exercising Criminal Civil and Revenue powers (c)	Paid ..	61	1,221	123,813	67	Ditto	Do. and in the Civil Department can hear Civil suits up to Rs. [illegible] 300, 500, or 1,00[illegible]ne, according to his powers under Act XIV of 18[illegible]al Provinces Courts' Act), and has the powers in the Revenue Department of a Deputy Collector under the Rent Law (Act X of 1859 and Act XIV of 1863).	..	2	3	5	57	5,526	3,000	..		..	Provinces	8,879	42,476	..	..
	Unpaid ..																					

Judges exercising Civil powers only (d)	Paid	11	..	..	11	Ditto	Each Judge can hear suits up to Rs. 50 in value under Section 6 of Act XIV of 1865 (Central Provinces Courts' Act).	..	..	..	..	11	..	600	..	These Officers are Naib Tehsildars.	was held in Central			4,[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Small Cause Courts (e)	..	6	430	78,643	6	A single Judge presides over each Tribunal without Jury or Assessors, and there is a Registrar empowered to hear suits up to Rs. 20 attached to one Court	Two Judges have power under Act XI of 1865 to hear suits up to Rs. 1,000 in value. Three Judges under Act XI of 1865 and XXI of 1864 have power to hear suits up to Rs. 500 in value. One Judge under Act XI of 1865, and XXII of 1864 has power to hear suits up to Rs 50 in value.	..	..	6	..	..	8,800	..	..	Have executive functions as in the case of 3 Cantonment and 1 Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and of Judges of Singapore Small Cause Court, who is also Registrar General.			1,563	12,941	..	[illegible]
Magistrates of full powers exercising only Criminal powers (f)	..	21	7	6,000	27	A single Judge presides over each Court without either Jury or Assessors.	Each Judge has in the Criminal Department the powers of a Magistrate, as defined in Section 22 of Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	11	5	11	..	..	..	16 of these Officers are in administrative charge of Jails, and of these 16, 13 are also Civil Surgeons.	54 passed Pleaders			1,318	..	..	..
Do. Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers (g)	..	24	2,347	33,158	31	Ditto	Do. and 17 Magistrates of the 24 entered in column 5 being Magistrates of Districts have power to hear appeals from the orders of all Sub-Magistrates in their Districts. In the Civil Departments the Magistrates of Districts have power to hear under Act XIV of 1865 suits of unlimited value, and the in Revenue Department they have the powers of Collectors under the Rent Laws. All other Magistrates can hear suits (Civil) up to Rupees 500 in value and have powers of Deputy Collectors under the Rent Law.	..	2	9	8	12	5,600	3,300	..	These Officers are Extra Assistant, Assistant, and Deputy Commissioners, and the whole administrative charge of the Districts to which they are attached rests with the Deputy Commissioner, who is aided by his Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Court holidays, gazetted Sundays and			6,294	20,458	..	765
Do. Exercising powers described by Act XV of 1862 (h)	..	19	4,749	4,68,011	17	A single Judge presides over each Tribunal and may be assisted by Assessors.	These Judges have power to try all Criminal cases triable by a Court of Sessions, except such as for offences for a capital sentence and to punish with imprisonment not exceeding 7 years. These are also included in the last entry.	..	..	16	1	..	12,000	..	..	These Officers are Deputy Commissioners.				1,315	1,079	..	587
Session Courts	..	4	20,740	29,02,717	4	A single Judge presides over each Court and is aided by Assessors.	These Judges can try cases of any nature committed to them by a Magistrate, and can award any punishment allowed by Law. They are likewise empowered to hear all appeals from the orders of Magistrate with full powers in all cases in which an appeal is allowed by Law	..	1	3	..	..	32,500	..	..	These Officers are Commissioners of Division and the administrative business of Division rests with them.	290 days, excluding			142	..	..	947

JUDICIAL STATEMENT B1.—*(Continued.)*

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges, previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeals.
Commissioners' Court, Civil and Revenue	4	20,749	20,02,717	4	A single Judge presides over each Tribunal unassisted by either Jury or Assessor.	These Judges have no original jurisdiction, but on the Civil side of their Court hear, under Act XV of 1865 appeals in all suits in which the value is Rs. 5,000 or more, and they also hear appeals from the decision of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under Act X of 1863 (Rent Act). In the Revenue Department they are Commissioners of Division, and hear appeals from orders of Collectors under Rent Law.	..	1	3	..	..	32,500	..	..	These Officers are also the Commissioners of Division			..	365	65	..
Chief Court of Province ..	1	..	..	1	Ditto	Is the Judge of the Chief Appellate Court in Criminal and Civil, hearing appeals from orders of Sessions Courts in the former case and special appeals from orders passed on appeal by Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner in Civil cases. In Criminal cases it has also the power of revision.	..	..	1	..	..	37,990	..	..	No executive functions.			612	110	..	26
Judicial of the Place ..	19	3,601	364,924	45	Ditto	Ditto	..	4	30	11	..	..	..	..	These Officers are nearly all included in the foregoing entries.	290 days, excluding Sundays and gazetted holidays, Court was held on each of these days.	34 passed Pleaders in Central Provinces, 55	..	..	..	..

(a) The entry in Column 1 shows Honorary Magistrates and Officers in the Forest, Survey, and Customs' Department having Criminal powers of Sub-Magistrates.

The entry in Column 2 shows the number of Judicial Divisions. With regard to Honorary Magistrates, &c., each town or estate in which there are one or more Honorary Magistrates, being considered as one Division, and the Forest Divisions of each Forest Officer being considered as one Division and added to the number of Divisions for Honorary Magistrates. Thus it cannot be said that the Central Provinces contain so many Divisions in which there are so many Local and Sub-Magistrates, and each place where there are one or more Local and Sub-Magistrates is considered as a Division.

(b) The average area entered in Column 3 has been roughly calculated on the area of the Towns, Estates, Forest Divisions, &c. of the Officers who hold Local and Sub-Magisterial Criminal powers.

The average population entered in Column 4 has been similarly calculated. The Census Report of the Central Provinces gave the figures on which the calculation was based.

The number of Tribunals entered in Column 5 corresponds with the number of Magistrates or Officers, and this remark applies to the entries in this Column as each Magistrate or Judge is held to have a separate tribunal.

(c) The entry in Column 1 is applied to Tehseeldars, Extra-Assistants, and Assistant Commissioners who exercise in Criminal Department powers less than those of a Magistrate.

The entry in Column 2 corresponds with the number of Tehseels into which the Central Provinces are divided.

The entries in Columns 3 and 4 require no explanation

Column 5 shows the number of tribunals—each Officer being considered to preside over a separate tribunal; but, although each Officer presides over a Court having a Criminal side, a Civil side, and a Revenue side, the Court is considered as one and not as three.

(d) These Officers are merely Naib-Tehseeldars, exercising Civil powers only.

(e) The preceding Columns have reference to the Small Cause Courts at Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and the Cantonment Small Cause Courts at Kamptee, Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Asseergurh. At Saugor, Jubbulpore, Kamptee, and Asseergurh, therefore the Judges also exercise Magisterial powers, but it was considered advisable to show them under Small Cause Courts, and not under Magistrates exercising also Criminal powers.

(f) The entries in these Columns refer to 7 Honorary Magistrates who have full powers, and 16 Jail Magistrates who exercise the full powers of a Magistrate within the limits of their Jails.

(g) The entries in these Columns refer to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and to Extra-Assistants and Assistants having the full powers of a Magistrate. See remark regarding entry in Column 5 with reference to Tehseeldars, &c., above.

(h) These entries refer to Deputy Commissioners as Officers having the chief executive control over their Districts.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT B2.—Criminal.

STATEMENT of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the Central Provinces in the year 1868.

Description of Offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted and committed for trial to the Sessions Court.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Class I.							
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC, AND JUSTICE.							
Against the State.							
1. Waging war against the Queen	121	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Collecting arms or concealing attempt to wage war ..	122, 123	..	..	..	...	...	
3. War or depredation on allied powers	125 to 127	1	7	7	..	...	
4. Abetment of Mutiny	131, 132	..	..	..	..	..	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.							
5. Counterfeiting coin .. : .. .. :	231 to 238	..	...	..	..	..	
6. Diminishing or altering coin .. .. .. :	246 to 249	6	7	2	1	4	
7. Passing or possessing bad or altered coin .. : ..	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	7	69	27	41	1	
8. Counterfeiting stamps or selling same	255 to 259	..	...	..	...	..	
9. Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same	260 to 263	1	1	1	..	..	
10. Making, using, or possessing false weights and measures ..	264 to 267	104	1..	26	19	1	

	Against Public Justice.							
11.	Personating Public Servant or Soldier	140, 170, 171	6	69	1	57	1	
12.	Concealing design to commit offence	115 to 120	1	1	..	1	..	
13.	Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information	176, 177, 181, 182, 202 and 203	13	212	53	156	3	
14.	Causing disappearance of evidence	201 to 204	19	31	13	16	1	
15.	Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant ..	183 to 187, 189, 190	84	144	70	72	..	2 Escaped.
16.	Disobedience of lawful order causing injury ..	188	55	103	29	77	...	
17.	Intentional insult or interruption in Judicial proceeding. ..	228	31	42	2	40	..	
18.	Harbouring an Offender..	212 and 216	6	5	1	4	..	
19.	Taking gift to screen offender	213 to 215	35	53	16	35	2	
20.	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	224 and 225	38	79	17	58	2	1 Escaped.
21.	Escape from lawful custody or transportation	224, 226	65	65	3	58	..	9 Transferred
22.	Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign	172 to 175 and 178 to 189	127	225	51	168	6	
22.	Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor	C. P. 354	..	..	..	..	..	
	By Public Servants.							
24.	Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servant ..	161, 165	77	99	28	69	2	
25.	Public servant acting illegally to injure any person ..	166, 167	5	8	6	2	...	
26.	,, unlawfully trading	168, 169	..	..	..	..	..	
27.	,, fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	217, 218	6	7	2	5	...	
28.	,, wilfully making order or decision contrary to law	219, 220	...	...	..	..	...	
29.	,, intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape	221, 222	6	8	7	1	..	
30.	,, negligently suffering escape	1.0, 223	23	38	5	31	1	1 Transferred.
31.	Breach of Police Acts by Police officers	Act V. of 1861	80	94	11	82	..	1 Transferred.
31A.	Taking gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant	162 and 163	4	4	3	..	..	1 Died.
	False evidence, false complaints, or claims, and Forgery.							
32.	Giving false evidence	193 to 195	34	45	17	19	9	1 Pardoned.
33.	Fabricating false evidence	193 to 196	7	10	5	5	..	
34.	Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate ..	197 to 200	..	..	..	..	..	

Statement B2.—(Continued.)

Description of Offences.		Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted and committed for trial to the Sessions Court.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.						
35. False personation in Judicial proceeding	205 to 229	1	1	1	..	..	
36. Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property, or suffering of decree	206 to 208, 421 to 424 and 165	15	36	19	11	..	
37. False claim in Court of Justice	209 and 210	12	12	6	6	..	
38. False charge of offence	211	37	43	16	27	..	
39. Frivolous or vexatious complaint	C. P 270	171	239	..	239	..	
40. Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473, to 477	2	33	24	9	..	
41. Making or using false trade marks	482 to 489	5	9	9	..	..	
Public Nuisances.							
42. Public nuisances under Penal Code	290 to 294	268	523	105	409	4	1 Escaped and 4 pardoned.
43. Nuisances under Police, or Municipal, or Local Acts ..	Act V of 1861	1,051	1,839	174	1,661	2	2 Escaped.
Relating to the Public Peace.							
44. Rioting or unlawful assembly	143 to 153, 157, 158	33	202	40	162	..	
45. Omitting to inform or, or prevent riot	154 to 156	...	..	..	..	...	
46. Affray	160	197	777	154	620	...	3 Escaped.
47. Offences relating to religion	295 to 298	3	8	..	8	..	
47A. Recognizance and security to keep the peace	C. P. C. 281	6	10	2	8	..	
47B. Summons to any person to show cause why he should not enter into recognizance to keep the peace	282, Act XXV of 1861	3	7	..	7	..	
Total Offences under Class I ..		2,933	5,288	963	4,256	39	

Class II.

Offences against the person.

48.	Murder by Thugs		..	..	..	..	..	
49.	,, Dacoits		..	...	..	..	..	
50.	,, Robbers		..	..	..	..	..	
51.	,, poison for sake of robbery		..	..	..	..	..	302 and 303
52.	,, ,, from other motives		..	..	..	..	..	
53.	Other murders from motives connected with women						..	
54.	,, from other motives			..	..	..	...	307
55.	Attempt to murder		..	..	..	..	..	304, 308
56.	Culpable Homicide		...	..	..	..	..	305 and 306
57.	Abetment of suicide		..	..	..	..	..	309
58.	Attempt to commit suicide		..	..	..	..	..	312, 316
59.	Causing miscarriage		..	...	..	..	..	317 and 318
60.	Exposure of infant, or concealment of birth					..	..	325, 326
61.	Grievous hurt ..		..	..		..	..	335
62.	,, or grave and sudden provocation					...	..	323, 334
63.	Hurt ..	...	...	..	..	..	..	324
64.	,, by dangerous weapons			..	..	..	..	328
65.	Administering stupifying drugs ..			...		..	..	327, 329 to 333
66.	Causing hurt to extort property or confession					..	..	336, 337
67.	Act dangerous to life or safety		..	..		..	..	341
68.	Wrongful restraint		..	..	..	..	..	342 to 346
69.	,, confinement		..	..	..	..	..	347, 348
70.	,, ,, to extort property or confession						...	352, 355, 358
71.	Assault or use of criminal force		..	..	..	..	..	504 to 509
72.	Criminal intimidation or insult ..			..	..	..	..	510
73.	Causing annoyance in state of intoxication					..	..	374
74.	Unlawful compulsion of labour	...		..	..	..	..	370, 371
75.	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave					..	..	363 to 365, 367 to 369
76.	Kidnapping or abduction			..	..	..	..	
77.	,, or abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement ..	...		..	..	..	..	366
78.	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution..			..	..	..	..	372 and 373
79.	Enticing a married woman with criminal intent					..	..	498
80.	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages			..	..	..	..	493 to 496

..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..		
10	26	10	13	3		
7	7	2	5	..		
2	6	2	4	..		
1	20	15	9	2		
5	100	53	30	10	1 Transferred.	
1	28	5	18	4	1 Transferred.	
2	3	14	24	..	1 Transferred.	
..	..	..	..	..		
160	122	25	92	1	4 Died.	
6	8	6	2	..		
2	23	7	14	2		
75	92	18	72	2		
13	13	1	12	..		
805	1,577	740	826	8	1 Died and 2 escaped	
5	64	18	46	..		
10	13	3	7	..	3 Transferred.	
9	17	3	10	3	1 Escaped.	
12	16	2	14	..		
374	548	173	352	1	2 Transferred.	
11	213	110	10	...	3 Escaped.	
3	53	27	26	..		
5,681	11,591	6,804	4,752	25	1 Died and 9 escaped.	
935	1,680	781	891	8		
6	8	2	6	..		
35	39	12	27	...		
1	1	1	..	..		
14	25	15	11	..	1 Transferred.	
4	11	7	4	..		
1	4	4	..	..		
174	241	173	67	...	1 Escaped.	
6	10	7	2	1		

Statement 2—(Continued.)

Description of Offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted and committed for trial to the Sessions Court.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
81. Adultery	497	146	157	90	65	...	2 Escaped.
82. Rape	376	41	46	26	13	..	1 Died.
83. Unnatural offences	377	11	21	12	9	..	
84. Defamation	500 to 502	336	575	352	218	5	
84A. Assault or criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty	353	24	45	24	21	..	
84B. " " to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	354	34	40	15	25	..	
84C. " " in attempting wrongfully to confine a person	357	2	5	3	2	..	
84D. " " in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person ..	356	11	23	8	15	..	
Total Offences under Class II ..		9,277	17,513	9,588	7,810	81	
Class III.							
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. *With violence.*							
85. Dacoity	395, 397, 398	3[illegible]	242	83	131	27	1 Transferred.
86. Preparation or assembly for dacoity	399 and 402		..	..	..	...	
87. Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupifying drugs	394 and 397	8	14	7	6	...	1 Transferred.
88. " " " by other means ...	398	9	14	4	10	..	

89.	Robbery in a dwelling house	392 and 393	8	17	9	7	...	1 Transferred.
90.	" on the highway		3[illegible]	52	13	3[illegible]	..	
91.	" elsewhere		1[illegible]	2[illegible]	8	13	..	1 Escaped and 1 transferred.
92.	Extortion	384 to 389	82	13[illegible]	88	46	..	1 Died and 1 escaped.
93.	House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit theft ..	451, 454, 457	6,8[illegible]6	2,5[illegible]2	3[illegible]9	2,1[illegible]9	[illegible]	2 Died, 2 escaped, and 28 transferred.
94.	" " in order to commit an offence other than theft ..	449, 450, 451, 454, and 457	139	126	2[illegible]	106	..	1 Transferred.
95.	" " with preparation for, or attempt at hurt ..	452, 455, 458 and 460	10	1[illegible]	[illegible]	9	..	
96.	" or lurking house-trespass	452, 455, 458	76	57	[illegible]	48	...	
96A.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	453	..	..	..	..	..	
96B.	" " " by night.. ..	456	26	21	7	14	..	
96C.	Theft, with preparation to cause death, hurt, or restraint ..	382	4	2	..	..	[illegible]	
96D.	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life or personal safety of others	333	5	4	1	3	..	
	Without violence.							
97.	Theft of cattle	379, 380 and 381	1,070	1,236	167	987	7	2 Died, 3 escaped, and 100 transferred.
98.	" ordinary..	379, 380, 381	8,777	5,377	841	4,455	31	2 Died, 11 escaped, and 37 transferred.
99.	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	411 to 414	391	60[illegible]	152	448	1	5 Transferred.
100.	Dishonest misappropriation of property	403 and 404	2[illegible]	374	14[illegible]	22[illegible]	..	2 Escaped and 5 transferred.
101.	Criminal breach of trust..	405 to 409	205	271	13[illegible]	124	4	1 Pardoned and 2 escaped.
102.	Cheating	417 to 420	293	470	238	219	10	4 Escaped
	Malicious Offences.							
103.	Mischief, ordinary	426, 427, 430 to 433	351	719	383	32	[illegible]	
104	" by poisoning or killing cattle	429 to 429	33	76	[illegible]	11	..	
105.	" by destroying land-marks	434	31	45	17	28	..	
106	Serious mischief by fire	435, 436, 438	59	34	17	16	1	
107.	Criminal trespass or house-trespass	447 and 448	637	1,001	464	53[illegible]	2	1 Died.
108.	Breaking closed receptacle	451, 452	38	23	4	1[illegible]	..	
	TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS III ..		19,40[illegible]	13,505	3,2[illegible]5	9,[illegible]4	80	

Statement 2.—(Continued.)

Description of Offences.		Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted and committed for trial to the Sessions Court.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Class IV. *Not included in the above Classes.*	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.						
109. Belonging to a gang of thugs	311	..	..	..	..	..	
110. " " dacoits	400	..	..	..	..	..	
111. " " thieves	401	3	2	11	5	..	10 Transferred.
112. Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood ..	C. P. 295	227	34	132	203	..	2 Escaped and 7 transferred.
113. Bad habit and repute	C. P. 296, 297	84	103	25	76	..	2 Transferred.
114. Criminal breaches of contracts of service	490, 492	17	31	5	17	4	5 Escaped.
114A. Neglect to maintain wives or children	C. P. C 316	284	299	163	134	2	
114B. Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accured ..	C. P. 219	6	15	..	15	..	
114C. " " " " by sureties ..	C. P. 305	..	..	..	..	..	
114D. " " " " of sureties ..	C. P. 220	7	10	3	7	..	
114E. Being bound to attend to, or supply the wants of, a person who is helpless from youth, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	491	..	..	..	..	...	
114F. Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship, &c ..	295	4	11	1	10	..	
114G. Obstruction to taking up land for public purposes	Act VI of 1857	..	..	..	..	..	
114H. Dispute regarding possession of land and water	318 C. P. C.	4	4	..	4	..	
114 I. Mischief by injury to public road, bridges, on river and navigable channel, rendering them unsafe	431	..	..	..	..	..	
114J. Assault with wounding..	Regulation IX of 1807	..	1	1	..	...	
114K. Obstructing a Police Officer in the execution of his duty ..	Section 100 C. P. C.	1	..	..	..	..	
114L. Giving liquor to Europeans	Act XVIII of 1853	5	5	..	5	..	
114M. Conveying a person by water for hire in a vessel overloaded or unsafe	Section 282	2	3	1	2	..	
114N. Escaping from lawful custody	Section 5, Regulation XII of 1816	1	1	..	1	..	
114O Proceedings in certain cases of contempt	Section 163 C. P. C.	1	1	..	1	..	
Total Offences under Class IV		646	854	342	480	6	

BREACHES OF SPECIAL LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE REVENUE, OR ON OTHER SUBJECTS,—THE ACTS BEING SPECIFIED.

	Breaches of Laws relating						
115	To Excise on Spirits and Drugs..	Act XXI of 1856	677	904	172	727	5	
116	Opium	ditto	76	122	32	90	..	
117.	Salt and Saltpetre	Acts XIV of 1843, XXVII of 1855, XXXI of 1861, XIX of 1862	552	1,015	43	972	..	
118.	Sea and Land Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	
119.	Stamps	Acts X of 1862, XXVI of 1867	316	647	122	517	7	1 Died
120.	Paper Currency	Act XIX of 1861	..	..	..	..	..	
121.	Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	
122.	Post Office..	Act XIV of 1866	20	20	3	17	..	
122.	Electric Telegraph	Act VIII of 1860	..	..	..	..	..	
123A.	Registration	Act XX of 1866	..	..	..	..	..	
124.	Payment of Watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	
125.	Municipalities	Acts XVIII of 1864, and XV of 1867	777	1,564	77	1,475	...	12 Escaped.
126.	Jails	Regulation XIV of 1816	567	655	2	653	..	
127.	Forests	Act VII of 1865	225	731	193	535	..	3 Died.
128.	Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	
129.	Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	
130.	Railways	Act XXVIII of 1854	71	86	20	66	..	
131.	Tolls	..	..	..	..	..	..	
132.	Stage Coaches	Act XVI of 1861	..	..	..	..	..	
132A.	License Tax	Act XIX of 1868, Section 17	112	113	10	113	..	
133.	The Press	Act XXV of 1867	..	..	..	..	..	
134.	Gaming and Lotteries	Act III of 1867	97	777	132	644	..	1 Escaped.
135.	Wandering and dangerous Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	
136.	Cattle trespass	Act III of 1857	..	..	..	..	..	
137.	Possession of Arms	Act XXXI of 1860	13	18	3	14	..	1 Escaped.
138.	Foreigners	..	..	..	..	..	..	
139.	Emigration	Act XIII of 1864	..	..	..	..	..	
140.	Police Chowkedaree Laws	Act XX of 1856	1	1	..	1	..	
	TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS. ..		3,504	6,653	809	5,814	12	
	TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS	I	2,939	5,288	963	4,260	39	
		II	9,277	17,513	9,586	7,810	81	
		III	19,402	13,505	3,216	9,984	89	
		IV	646	854	342	480	6	
		Breaches of Special Laws.	3,504	6,653	809	5,814	12	
	GRAND TOTAL OF OFFENCES ..		35,768	43,813	14,918	28,348	227	

B. 3.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal).

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1868.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.							Number of witnesses who attended.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.										
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates	13	9,913	8,098	..	11,014	2,801	2,254	5,929	..	18	12	6	16,649
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	67	7,815	7,952	36	15,906	3,091	2,361	10,378	..	12	64	6	21,781
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ..	51	8,970	5,300	32	14,353	3,038	1,362	9,439	290	168	56	7	23,696
Magistrates exercising powers within the precincts of Jails	..	289	366	..	655	..	1	654	..	..	..	1	304
Chief Magistrates of District ..	17	2,938	556	23	3,534	2,100	187	1,035	55	117	40	9	4,730
Total Magistracy	148	22,961	22,262	91	45,462	11,030	6,165	27,435	345	315	172	12	66,511
Sessions Courts	12	339	..	..	351	..	80	209	..	2	60	39	692
High Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	160	23,300	22,262	91	45,813	11,030	6,245	27,644	345	317	232	23	67,303

B. 4.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal).

STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1868.

Nature of Punishment.	Number of Persons punished.							
	By village Officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Courts.	Total.
Fined	..	4,920	6,379	6,023	540	4	..	17,866
Imprisonment (only) ..	..	574	1,074	1,404	468	107	..	3,627
Flogged	..	238	1,648	1,690	374	5	..	3,961
Ordered to find security ..	..	68	..	181	38	...	..	287
Imprisoned and fined ..	..	167	759	661	174	12	..	1,773
Imprisoned and flogged ..	..	33	121	134	30	...	..	318
Fined and flogged	..	..	7	5	4	..	..	16
Death	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24
Total Persons punished	...	6,000	9,988	10,104	1,628	152	..	27,872
Detail of sentences of Fine and Imprisonment.								
Fines.								
Not exceeding Rs. 5 ..	...	4,354	5,343	4,417	309	..	...	14,429
Do. " 50 ..	..	820	1,661	2,148	324	7	..	4,960
Do. " 200 ..	..	19	36	99	62	7	..	223
Do. " 1,000 ..	..	1	..	20	15	2	..	38
Exceeding " 1,000 ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Total number of Fines ..	..	5,194	7,046	6,684	715	10	..	19,655
Total amount of fines ..	..	23,229	42,608	66,960	36,560	1,500	..	170,863
Amount realized	..	20,319	37,728	50,226	20,724	383	..	129,395
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amend ..	..	1,730	2,542	2,427	2,166	91	..	8,956
Sentences of Imprisonment.								
Not exceeding 15 days .. Rigorous	..	206	351	177	33	..	..	767
Not exceeding 15 days .. Simple	..	39	68	71	12	..	..	190
Do. 6 months .. Rigorous	...	508	1,517	1,265	279	26	..	3,595
Do. 6 months .. Simple	..	11	25	111	21	..	..	168
Do. 2 years .. Rigorous	..	12	..	563	254	30	..	859
Do. 2 years .. Simple	...	1	..	1	2	1	..	5
Do. 7 years .. Rigorous	..	..	..	1	71	58	..	130
Do. 7 years .. Simple	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exceeding 7 years .. Rigorous	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Exceeding 7 years .. Simple	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. Rigorous	...	726	1,868	2,006	637	118	..	5,355
Total .. Simple	..	51	93	183	35	1	..	263
Penal Servitude.								
Transportation .. For terms	..	..	..	..	2	36	..	38
Transportation .. For life	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22
Sentence in addition to imprisonment Solitary Confinement	..	..	..	48	5	..	..	53
Ditto forfeiture of property	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..

B. 5.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal).

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Central Provinces during the year 1868.

Tribunal.		Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court.	Number of Persons.						Remarks.
			Appeals rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Magistrates of Districts	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ..	This information has not been supplied throughout.	18	106	51	90	..	6	
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ..		47	143	48	86	1	..	
Sessions Court ..	From unpaid Magistrates ...		4	9	2	17	..	2	
	From paid Magistrates ..		171	254	16	70	5	10	
From Sessions Court		72	..	23	5	44	..	..	* Cases of 3 of these persons were called for in 1867.
On revision by High Court		772	..	499	43	230	..	..	

B. 6 —Judicial Statement. (*Civil*).

STATEMENT *showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces, for the year* 1868.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	Number of Cases in different Courts.				TOTAL.
	Small Cause Courts.	Tehseeldars' and Naib-Tehseeldars'.	Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners'.	Deputy Commissioners'.	
CIVIL COURT CASES.					
Suits for money due on contract. — On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt)	4,089	15,036	11,797	60	30,982
On unwritten do (simple debt)	790	4,130	2,740	27	7,687
On account stated	2,116	2,145	2,355	24	6,640
Money paid or received	99	315	137	3	554
Goods sold	1,106	1,549	1,238	19	3,912
For breaches of contract not included in above	558	434	377	7	1,376
Suits for rent	200	157	205	..	562
Suits for personal property or value thereof	296	1,294	820	4	2,414
Suits for damages... — For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage	..	60	43	..	103
For injuries to property	67	287	140	8	502
For defamation	9	14	11	..	34
For other injuries not included in above	12	117	86	..	215
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	2	25	28	2	57
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	11	10	6	...	27
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	..	3	1	..	4
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	..	100	56		159
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	..	..	..	..	
Suits connected with religion or caste	3	6	1	..	10
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	4	5		9
Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	10	156	128	4	298
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	..	2	2	..	4
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	..	4	..	..	4
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	..	126	61	1	188
Suits to establish or contest wills	..	13	2	..	15

B. 6.—(*Continued*).

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	Number of Cases in different Courts.				
	Small Cause Courts.	Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars'.	Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners'.	Deputy Commissioners'.	Total.
CIVIL COURT CASES—(*Continued.*)					
Claims to inheritance. Under Hindoo Law	..	12	15	3	30
Claims to inheritance. Under Mahomedan Law	..	4	5	..	9
Claims to inheritance. Under any other Law	..	..	3	..	3
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows	..	...	..	..	..
Suits relating to the Revenue	..	35	76	1	112
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property	..	51	54	1	106
Claims in right of pre-emption	..	2	10	..	12
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	..	...	..	..	..
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	..	49	13	..	62
Suits for partition of immoveable property	..	31	62	..	93
Suits regarding boundaries	..	6	38	..	44
Suits for or relating to real property not included in above	..	201	344	7	552
REVENUE COURT CASES.					
Suits to recover arrears of rent	..	3,868	483	..	4,351
Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent or to determine amount of rent	..	85	143	7	235
Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand	..	76	4	..	80
Suits relating to ejectment	...	495	68	48	611
Suits relating to occupancy	..	66	16	..	82
Suits under Section 1, Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863	...	9	9	..	18
Partitions	...	11	108	51	170
Suits regarding accounts by or against agent &c.	...	17	2	..	19
Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent	...	..	..	..	...
Suits for kubooliyuts	...	1	5	..	6
Miscellaneous suits not included in above	..	407	165	9	581
Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts	...	274	657	392	1,323
Total	9,368	31,687	22,519	681	64,255

B. 7.—Judicial Statement (*Civil*).

STATEMENT showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the districts in the Central Provinces, during the year 1868.

VALUE OF SUITS.		Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.				Total value of suits.			Total cost of suits.			Proportion of costs to value.
		Small Cause Courts.	Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars'.	District Courts. Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners'.	District Courts. Deputy Commissioners'.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
In Civil Courts.												
Not exceeding Rupees ..	5	1,357	2,016	1,473	7	20,288	7	10	11,205	14	3	55·2
Ditto ,, ..	50	6,449	19,349	13,134	43	9,40,512	8	10	1,77,301	4	8	18·8
Ditto ,, ..	100	894	3,550	2,784	10	5,63,811	5	2	82,606	6	2	14·4
Ditto ,, ..	500	630	1,463	2,862	53	10,56,220	12	1	1,40,965	5	6	13·3
Ditto ,, ..	1,000	38	..	..	..	24,115	7	3	3,306	5	1	13·7
Ditto ,, ..	5,000	..	..	606	34	8,13,593	9	10	89,891	14	7	11·0
Ditto ,, ..	10,000	..	..	..	22	1,74,451	1	3	13,675	5	0	7·8
Exceeding ..	100,000	..	..	...	5	78,171	4	0	4,006	14	0	5·0
Total ..	1868 ...	9,368	26,378	20,859	174	36,71,164	8	3	5,22,960	5	3	14·2
	1867 .	6,941	27,221	13,775	224	30,01,679	0	6	3,68,307	10	10	12·3
Difference ..		+ 2,427	—843	+7,084	—50	+6,69,485	7	9	+1,54,652	10	5	1·9
In Revenue Courts.												
Not exceeding Rupees ..	5	..	626	129	13	2,586	3	2	1,535	9	8	59·
Ditto ,, ..	50	..	3,504	575	10	71,752	13	2	13,107	0	11	18·1
Ditto ,, ..	100	..	454	81	1	34,013	12	0	4,312	2	9	12·7
Ditto ,, ..	500	..	170	113	5	50,012	0	9	5,871	4	3	11·1
Ditto ,, ..	5,000	..	3	13	1	13,856	7	3	905	13	6	6·5
Ditto ,, ..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto ,, ..	100,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	4,757	911	30	1,72,221	4	4	25,731	15	1	14·9

B. 8.—Judicial Statement (*Civil*).

STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue suits in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year 1868.

Class of Court.	Number of Cases on the file.			Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which Decree passed.									Cases pending at close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
					without contest in Court.					Contested cases tried and decided in Court.										
										In favor of Plaintiff.										
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		Ex parte.	By confession.	By compromise & consent.	By arbitration.	Total.	In whole.	In part.	In favor of defendant, objectors or insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.				
Civil Courts.																				
Small Cause Court ..	128	9,539	9,667	2,268	1,065	2,849	1,028	39	4,981	1,047	592	524	2,163	255	10·5	9·0	42	32	14,814	10,961
Paid Sub-divisional tribunals ..	461	27,314	27,775	5,806	2,380	10,899	2,517	129	15,925	2,377	1,666	1,264	5,307	737	27·0	17·0	22	18	27,352	18,772
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	309	21,524	21,893	4,716	2,881	7,042	1,661	171	11,755	2,167	1,108	1,212	4,487	935	26·5	17·6	19	18	25,561	19,385
Chief Courts of District.	2	181	183	38	21	27	16	2	66	19	22	27	68	11	30·3	21·3	..	..	345	325
Total ..	960	58,558	59,518	12,828	6,347	20,817	5,222	341	32,727	5,610	3,388	3,027	12,025	1,938	18·8	13·6	84	68	68,072	49,443
Revenue Court.																				
Courts of Tehseeldárs, Sub-divisional tribunals ..	55	5,057	5,112	1,150	264	1,323	471	19	2,077	673	454	378	1,705	180	19·	14·	296	208	2,587	2,428
Courts of Collectors ..	118	1,514	1,632	292	81	105	64	10	260	847	79	102	1,028	52	57·	25	59	60	745	663
Total..	173	6,571	6,744	1,442	245	1,428	535	29	2,337	1,720	533	480	2,733	232	33·	15·	355	268	3,332	3,091

B. 9.—Judicial Statement (*Civil*).

STATEMENT *showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year* 1868.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the file			Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off on trial.	Decided on trial			Remanded for further investigation.	Remanded for new trial.	Total.	Cases pending at end of the year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favour of Appellent		In favour of Respondent.					
					In whole.	In part.						
Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District.—												
Civil	28	773	801	48	171	59	409	29	46	755	48	29
Revenue	17	231	248	21	67	19	121	7	1	236	12	20
Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province—												
Civil Appeals	48	411	459	23	60	39	213	30	..	365	94	36
Revenue do.	12	161	173	14	23	3	96	5	9	150	23	26
Chief Court of Province. Special Appeals	7	70	77	..	6	1	55	..	8	70	7	47
Total ..	112	1,646	1,758	106	327	121	894	71	64	1,576	184	33

B. 10.—Judicial Statement (*Civil*).

STATEMENT showing the execution of Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year 1868.

Class of Courts.		Number of decrees passed during the year.	Number of applications for execution.			Number of decrees completely executed.	Number of decrees partially executed.	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of coercive processes in execution.			
			Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestration of property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.
Small Cause Courts ..		6,543	97	3,480	3,577	1,169	784	672	217	1	...	..	383	250
Local and Sub-Divisional Courts	Civil ..	19,290	875	13,661	14,536	4,986	3,687	2,473	899	139	1,116	1,061	1,394	325
	Revenue ..	3,966	47	1,487	1,534	729	260	182	82	4	54	70	145	10
District Courts..	Civil ..	15,112	682	14,571	15,253	5,215	3,767	2,688	1,291	37	922	470	1,307	415
	Revenue ..	555	6	282	288	137	64	39	9	2	12	14	15	2
Superior Courts ..		112	31	115	146	64	33	24	18	10	13	8	22	7
Total ..		45,578	1,738	33,596	35,334	12,300	8,595	6,078	2,516	193	2,117	1,623	3,266	1,009

B. 11.—Judicial Statement.

STATEMENT showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year 1868.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil suits.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials. Verdict in favour of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Jury trials. Verdict in favour of the accused or defendant.	Jury trials. Jury discharged without verdict.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
CRIMINAL.									
Court of Deputy Commissioner under Section 1, Act XV. of 1862	2 Assessors in each case. The prescribed legal qualifications are education, character, and age.	..	79	..	..	..	76	3	In all cases tried under Act XV. of 1862.
Court of Sessions		..	115	..	..	..	101	14	In all the Criminal trials that take place in the Sessions Courts.
TOTAL ..	..	..	194	..	..	..	177	17	..
Civil	4 ditto.	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	In cases of immoveable property and inheritance.
TOTAL ..	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Work of REGISTRATION in each DISTRIC
EXPENDITURE, for the year commencing 18

1	2		3		4		5		6	
Name of District and Sub-District Offices.	Deeds of Gift of Immoveable Property.		Leases of immoveable property for periods exceeding one year.		Deeds of sale, mortgage, transfers (other than deeds of gift) of immoveable property of the value of Rupees 100 or upwards.		Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of consideration on account of any transfer of immoveable property of the value of Rupees 100 or upwards.		Total of Columns 2 to 5.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE ...	..	....	..	....	11	52 1	..	....	11	52
DISTRICT NAGPORE	6	19 11	7	16 7	110	468 0	..	....	123	[illegible]
SUB-DISTRICT Nagpore ...	20	44 6	5	9 2	393	1,207 13	..	....	418	1,261
Do. Ramtek .	10	19 13	14	12 4	126	367 0	..	....	150	399
Do. Oomrair ..	3	6 12	1	1 0	87	239 11	..	....	91	247
Do. Katole ..	6	23 6	67	65 10	243	734 0	..	....	316	823
DISTRICT BHUNDARA..	5	7 14	31	44 14	60	211 11	..	....	96	264
SUB-DISTRICT Bhundara ...	6	20 6	6	12 5	58	159 8	..	....	70	192
Do. Thurora ...	1	0 12	4	2 0	39	115 8	..	....	44	118
Do. Sakolee ...	7	18 13	15	19 10	36	110 10	..	....	58	149
DISTRICT CHANDA ..	..	....	4	14 0	22	85 9	..	....	26	99
SUB-DISTRICT Chanda ...	..	....	...	....	3	11 10	..	....	3	11
Do. Wurrora ..	..	....	5	9 7	4	11 5	..	....	9	20
Do. Berhampoores.	..	....	..	....	16	52 11	..	....	16	52
Do. Mhool ..	..	....	2	6 0	6	20 11	..	....	8	26
DISTRICT WURDAH ...	2	10 6	...	....	7	25 14	..	....	9	35
SUB-DISTRICT Wurdah ..	5	7 10	3	4 14	98	293 1	..	....	106	305
Do. Hingunghat ..	3	7 12	5	5 7	51	159 6	..	....	59	172
Do. Arvee ..	1	5 0	4	4 0	76	234 0	9	30 7	90	273
DISTRICT BALAGHAT ..	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
SUB-DISTRICT Balaghat ...	5	16 4	33	24 1	31	109 8	..	....	69	149
Do. Paruswara ..	..	....	12	9 8	..	....	..	....	12	9
DISTRICT JUBBULPORE.	..	....	3	8 14	18	54 14	..	....	21	63
SUB-DISTRICT Jubbulpore ..	10	28 7	4	5 4	358	1,125 11	..	....	372	1,159
Do. Sehora ..	11	33 5	40	39 8	155	466 2	..	....	206	538
Do. Sleemanabad ..	10	10 8	27	52 12	61	188 6	..	....	98	251
Do. Bijiragogurh ...	1	2 4	3	8 8	67	175 0	..	....	71	185
DISTRICT SAUGOR ...	1	0 13	39	90 2	75	255 10	..	....	115	346
SUB-DISTRICT Saugor ...	4	13 13	14	14 13	222	680 14	..	....	240	709
Do. Khorai ...	15	18 7	13	23 0	98	280 8	..	....	126	321
Do. Rehlee ...	10	26 8	15	11 7	120	353 13	..	....	145	391
Do. Bunda ..	..	....	1	4 6	34	105 2	..	....	35	109
DIST. HOSHUNGABAD ..	...	....	..	....	7	33 5	..	....	7	33
SUB-DISTRICT Hoshungabad.	6	14 10	3	4 1	111	323 0	..	....	120	342
Do. Seonee ...	..	.....	..	....	60	169 14	..	....	60	169
Do. Sohagpore ...	3	2 3	16	15 14	43	141 6	..	....	62	159
Do. Hurda ..	2	9 10	3	7 4	186	530 3	..	....	191	547
DIST. NURSINGPORE ...	3	4 8	7	16 13	22	92 14	..	....	32	114
SUB-DISTRICT Nursingpore	7	15 14	18	28 14	201	631 6	..	....	226	676
Do. Gadurwara ...	6	8 8	24	22 3	150	420 4	..	....	180	450
Do. Chaorpatha ...	..	....	22	28 5	65	219 12	..	....	87	248

7		8			9		
Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or other transfers (other than Deeds of Gift) of Immoveable Property of less value than Rupees 100.		Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of Consideration on account of any transfer of Immoveable Property of less value than Rupees 100.			Leases of Immoveable Property for periods not exceeding one year.		
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
	Rs. A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
	....	..	....		..	....	
15	14 8	..	....		1	0	10
701	604 12	1	1	0	..	....	
330	283 15	..	....		..	....	
240	249 3	..	....		..	....	
146	147 0	..	....		3	1	14
8	10 12	..	....		..	....	
173	168 0	..	....		..	....	
39	32 10	..	....		2	1	4
18	18 15	..	....		..	....	
15	13 7	..	....		..	....	
3	2 6	..	....		..	....	
6	5 10	..	....		2	4	15
19	25 1	..	....		..	....	
4	4 0	..	....		..	....	
..	....	..	....		..	....	
65	61 15	..	....		..	....	
38	40 8	..	....		..	....	
49	65 2	3	2	14	..	....	
..	....	..	....		..	....	
16	17 4	..	....		1	1	4
..	....	..	....		..	....	
..	....	..	....		..	....	
166	148 1	..	....		..	....	
112	82 13	..	....		..	....	
46	38 14	..	....		..	....	
38	53 8	..	....		..	....	
4	3 7	..	....		..	....	
197	150 6	..	....		..	....	
63	56 0	..	....		..	....	
96	83 1	..	....		1	1	8
38	40 4	..	....		..	....	
.	....	..	....		..	....	
89	70 8	..	....		..	....	
11	8 10	..	....		..	....	
29	21 10	..	....		1	0	8
67	53 9	..	....		..	....	
2	2 4	..	....		..	....	
215	184 9	..	....		2	1	1
150	111 5	..	....		4	1	11
60	57 14	..	....		..	....	

10			11			12			13		
Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or any other transfer of Immoveable Property.			Deposit of sealed covers of Wills and Authorities.			Wills or Authorities to adopt.			Other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7 of Act XX.		
No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
	Rs.	A		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
..	....		..	....		..	....		..	....	
10	15	3	..	....		7	33	11	13	32	13
213	241	10	..	....		..	....		167	277	0
121	93	10	..	....		..	....		45	40	8
105	100	9	..	....		..	....		2	3	0
57	55	8	..	....		..	....		12	15	14
11	10	13	..	....		..	....		4	7	8
82	77	1	..	....		..	....		5	6	12
53	43	2	..	....		..	....		17	14	0
107	127	1	..	....		..	....		5	4	14
9	22	6	..	....		..	....		3	3	6
10	13	15	..	....		..	....		1	0	14
1	1	6	..	....		..	....		76	75	12
34	54	7	..	....		..	....		27	53	10
75	99	12	..	....		..	....		..	....	
1	5	4	..	....		..	....		..	....	
127	140	1	..	....		..	...		220	253	8
122	121	2	..	....			....		53	72	5
181	220	9	..	....			....		121	146	3
..			..	....		1	4	4	..		
24	25	0	..	....			....		47	47	6
	....		..	....		..	....		..	....	
1	2	4	..	....		5	22	3	8	27	0
55	68	13	..	....		..	....		29	43	1
20	14	3	..	....		..	....		21	18	15
16	10	13	..	....		..	....		37	45	10
1	2	4	..	....		..	....		26	31	4
1	0	11	..	....		9	38	5	11	24	10
19	27	15	..	....		..	....		40	71	2
..	....		..	....		..	....		17	29	3
22	26	11	..	....		..	....		6	13	0
31	23	11	..	....		..	....		50	44	3
..	....		..	....		..	....		2	4	1
29	29	7	..	....		..	....		57	105	[illegible]
17	26	1	..	....		..	....		12	14	[illegible]
13	14	3	..	....		..	....		49	61	1[illegible]
74	103	7	..	....		..	....		14	32	[illegible]
2	3	13	..	....		2	8	14	3	5	[illegible]
148	128	10	..	....		..	....		458	498	1[illegible]
101	72	10		....			....		346	310	[illegible]
54	45	3	..	....		..	....		100	124	[illegible]

cial Statement.

and SUB-DISTRICT *of the* CENTRAL PROVINCES, *with the* RECEIPTS *and*
April 1868 *and ending* 31*st March* 1869.

14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
Memos. received under Section 41 of Act XX.		Memos. received under Section 42 of Act XX.		Powers of Attorney registered.		Powers of Attorney authenticated.		Total of Cols. 7 to 17.		Total amount of Fees, &c., under all Headings received.		Actual Cost of each Registry Office, including Contingencies, &c.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	...	....	331	1	14,163	9
11	11 0	315	317 0	17	40 9	3	4 3	395	472 9	1,817	9	445	14
..	....	..	....	248	91 15	15	19 2	1,346	1,738 7	3,884	1	704	14
..	....	..	....	34	11 14	1	1 8	531	501 7	1,059	0	304	5
..	....	..	....	23	53 10	11	13 15	381	323 5	757	6	277	11
..	....	..	....	3	7 12	26	56 0	247	284 0	1,221	4	313	6
3	3 0	275	275 0	10	26 10	..	....	311	333 11	1,137	3	561	2
..	....	..	....	21	56 6	1	1 4	282	309 7	605	2	284	3
..	....	..	....	18	12 11	..	....	129	133 11	265	12	223	14
..	....	..	....	6	14 10	..	....	136	165 9	315	2	176	14
..	....	31	31 0	3	6 14	..	....	61	77 2	402	12	386	6
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	14	17 3	28	13	4	5
..	....	..	....	..	....	5	11 10	99	99 5	120	11	18	6
..	....	..	....	8	19 15	..	....	88	153 3	205	14	96	5
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	79	103 12	130	7	68	12
..	....	123	123 0	..	....	..	....	124	128 4	204	2	385	4
..	....	..	....	23	55 1	6	7 8	411	518 4	995	10	327	6
..	....	..	....	39	92 8	7	9 5	255	315 12	556	15	250	4
..	....	..	....	20	63 14	..	....	380	498 10	889	1	289	11
1	1 0	12	12 0	...	....	..	....	14	17 4	17	4	153	6
..	....	..	....	47	107 11	..	....	135	198 10	476	7	275	10
..	....	..	....	6	13 8	..	....	6	13 8	23	0	0	12
19	19 0	291	290 0	3	6 10	..	....	327	367 2	583	9	432	6
..	....	..	....	69	158 7	..	....	319	418 7	1,807	8	408	11
..	....	..	....	11	24 14	12	23 12	176	164 10	704	2	280	3
..	....	..	....	..	....	21	36 15	120	132 4	384	2	133	5
..	....	..	....	1	2 6	[illegible]	7 0	71	93 12	392	0	57	15
9	9 0	189	189 0	4	8 14	[illegible]	9 12	232	283 9	1,304	5	443	10
..	....	..	....	22	49 1	[illegible]	....	278	298 8	1,330	9	361	6
..	....	..	....	1	2 3	..	....	81	87 0	466	2	129	0
..	....	..	....	5	11 0	1	2 0	131	137 4	654	11	262	14
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	119	198 2	257	10	40	13
1	1 0	333	333 0	..	....	..	....	336	338 13	408	2	421	5
..	....	..	....	36	79 4	7	7 10	218	292 6	679	1	292	13
..	....	..	....	9	19 10	9	9 15	58	78 8	299	7	226	9
..	....	..	....	13	29 9	18	27 2	123	154 10	386	12	235	8
..	....	..	....	22	49 12	22	26 3	199	265 9	851	7	297	14
..	....	289	289 0	9	20 10	25	56 4	332	386 4	855	2	419	4
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	326	813 1	1,616	15	384	5
..	....	..	....	1	2 3	..	....	602	498 3	1,047	3	284	11
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	214	227 1	488	1	233	6

1	2			3			4			5			6		
Names of District and Sub-District Officers.	Deeds of Gift of Immoveable Property.			Leases of Immoveable Property for periods exceeding one year.			Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, transfers (other than Deeds of Gift) of Immoveable Property of the value of Rupees 100 or upwards.			Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of Consideration on account of any transfer of Immoveable Property of the value of Rupees 100 or upwards.			Total of Columns 2 to 5.		
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A
DISTRICT SEONEE ...	9	39	9	12	25	0	58	214	3	..	....		79	278	1
SUB-DISTRICT Seonee ...	...	.....		10	11	2	31	77	3	..	....		41	88	
Do. Lucknadown..	..	.....		10	8	8	17	56	15	..	....		27	65	
Do. Kuttunghee...	...	.....		...	....		13	35	8	..	....		13	35	
DISTRICT BAITOOL ...	2	2	14	..	....		19	59	12	1	4	3	22	66	1
SUB-DISTRICT Baitool .	2	6	6	2	2	15	80	227	9	..	....		84	236	1
Do. Mooltye ...	1	5	2	..	....		61	147	12	..	....		62	152	1
DISTRICT DUMOH ..	1	6	12	3	2	4	18	64	6	..	....		22	73	
SUB-DISTRICT Dumoh ...	13	26	2	82	55	8	124	406	6	..	....		219	488	
Do. Hutta ..	7	16	5	18	20	10	100	274	14	..	....		125	320	1
DISTRICT MUNDLA ...	..	.. ..		..	....		..	..		..	....		..	....	
SUB-DISTRICT. Mundla ...	..	....		2	5	1	15	37		..	....		17	42	11
Do. Ramgurh ..	..	....		..	....		..	....		..	....		..	.. ..	
DISTRICT CHINDWARA.	1	2	3	2	3	8	30	92	13	..	....		33	98	8
SUB-DISTRICT Chindwara ...	2	1	8	..	....		138	340	10	..	....		140	342	2
Do. Sausur ...	2	11	6	..	....		286	727	14	..	....		288	739	4
DISTRICT NIMAR ...	...	....		..	....		1	2	14	..	....		1	2	14
SUB-DISTRICT Khundwa ...	8	23	2	2	1	11	181	490	5	..	....		191	515	3
Do. Boorhanpore...	11	39	9	1	2	7	298	858	13	1	4	8	311	905	6
Do. Moretuka ...	1	0	14	..	....		18	48	12	..	....		19	49	11
DISTRICT RAEPORE ..	4	7	12	2	3	12	101	332	2	..	....		107	343	10
SUB-DISTRICT Raepore ...	...	....		3	5	10	75	209	12	2	4	4	80	219	10
Do. Dhunterry ...	...	....		..	....		19	50	9	..	....		19	50	9
Do. Simgah ...	2	3	4	3	9	0	16	46	0	..	....		21	58	4
Do. Droog ...	...	....		4	9	0	6	18	0	..	....		10	27	0
DISTRICT BELASPORE...	1	2	8	39	25	4	46	161	0	..	....		86	188	12
SUB-DISTRICT Belaspore ...	1	0	12	25	17	3	11	25	12	..	....		37	43	11
Do. Moongeylee ...	...	....		..	....		11	29	8	..	....		11	29	8
Do. Seoreenarrain.	...	....		25	15	2	10	27	0	..	....		35	42	2
DISTRICT SUMBULPORE	...	....		1	2	5	2	4	12	..	....		3	7	1
SUB-DISTRICT Sumbulpore...	2	3	8	6	6	1	28	85	5	1	4	5	37	99	3
Do. Burgurh ...	...	....		..	....		3	7	13	..	....		3	7	13
DISTRICT SERONCHA ...	..	....		..	....		2	6	0	..	....		2	6	0
SUB-DIST. Doomagoodium ...	..	....		..	....		1	3	0	...	....		1	3	0
DISTRICT KAMPTEE ...	...	....		..	....		..	..		..	....		..	....	
SUB-DISTRICT Kampteo ...	11	21	14	..	....		184	506	12	..	....		195	528	10
TOTAL ...	250	619	6	722	883	13	5,533	16,535	12	14	47	12	6,519	18,086	12

7		8		9	
Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or other transfers (other than Deeds of Gift) of Immoveable Property of less value than Rupees 100.		Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of Consideration on account of any transfer of Immoveable Property of less value than Rupees 100.		Leases of Immoveable Property for periods not exceeding one year.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
				..	
4	3 1	..	....	..	....
39	26 3	..	....	..	....
5	2 11	..	....	..	....
3	1 12	..	....		....
3	3 8	..	....	..	....
48	30 14	..	....	1	0 5
89	64 3	..	....	..	....
2	1 8	..	....	..	....
101	77 9	..	....	1	0 6
44	31 11	..	....	..	....
....	....	..	....	..	....
17	30 6	..	....	..	....
....	....	..	....	..	....
1	0 11	..	....	..	....
121	108 10	..	....	..	....
173	179 9	..	....	..	....
.. ..	....	..	....	..	....
136	115 9	..	....	..	....
129	118 5	..	....	..	....
3	4 4	1	0 15	..	....
23	20 15	..	....	1	2 1
59	51 8	..	....	..	....
14	16 2	..	....	..	....
5	3 0	..	....	..	....
5	4 2	..	....	..	....
10	7 8	..	....	2	0 12
13	9 15	..	....	3	1 8
....	....	..	....	..	....
8	6 0	..	....	..	....
....	....	..	....	..	....
42	40 12	..	....	..	....
3	2 15	..	....	..	....
....	....	..	....	..	....
....	....	..	....	..	....
. ..	....	..	....	..	....
300	235 0	..	....	..	....
4,680	4,129 10	5	4 13	25	19 12

10			11			12			13		
Deeds of Sale, Mortgage, or any other transfers of immoveable Property.			Deposit of sealed covers of Wills and Authorities.			Wills or Authorities to adopt.			Other Documents registered under Section 18, (Issue 7 of Act XX.		
No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
5	7	4	...	....		7	36	0	5	7	9
19	18	0	..	....		..	.....		21	17	15
1	1	0	..	....		...	....		49	36	14
8	4	0	..	....		..	....		...	.....	
...	.....		..	....		..	....		3	3	13
37	23	11	..	....		..	....		71	72	6
188	135	8	..	....		..	....		73	49	8
1	0	8	..	....		..	....		..	....	
20	19	2	..	....		..	....		1	2	6
9	9	3	..	....		..	....		21	25	9
...	.....		..	....		..	....		...	....	
1	1	0	..	....		..	....		6	6	2
...	.....		..	....		..	....		...	....	
1	1	3	..	....		..	....		2	4	7
129	99	6	..	....		..	....		51	61	9
98	105	14	..	....		..	....		2	1	2
...	.....		..	....		1	4	6	..	....	
79	75	2	..	....		..	....		3	8	4
111	124	4	..	....		...	....		56	58	4
30	51	0	..	....		...	....		..	....	
6	13	2	..	....		...	....		11	16	1
...	....		..	....		..	....		45	52	10
10	12	15	..	....		..	....		[illegible]	47	2
..	....		..	....		..	....		[illegible]	....	
..	....		..	....		..	....		[illegible]	20	13
7	28	8	..	....		2	9	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	3	0	..	....		..	....		31	[illegible]	
6	4	8	...	....		..	....		23	[illegible]	4
..	....		..	....		..	....		87	59	6
...	....		..	....		..	....		..	....	
..	....		..	....		..	....		6	5	7
..	....		..	....		..	....		2	5	7
..	....		..	....		..	....		2	4	0
..	....		..	....		..	....		6	13	0
..	....		..	....		2	9	4	..	....	
87	110	2	..	....		..	....		10	20	2
2,804	2,918	5	..	....		36	165	13	[illegible]	3,289	7

Continued.

14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
Memos. received under Section 41 of Act XX.		Memos. received under Section 42 of Act XX.		Powers of Attorney registered.		Powers of Attorney authenticated.		Total of Columns 7 to 17.		Total Amount of Fees, &c., under all Headings, received.		Actual cost of each Registry Office, including Contingencies, &c.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	
	Rs. A.		R. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs	A.	Rs.	A.
4	4 0	61	61 0	23	51 6	2	2 6	111	172 9	1,129	15	404	2
..	....	..	....	..	.....	1	1 4	80	63 6	189	3	240	2
..	......	..	.....	..	.....	1	2 3	56	42 14	116	5	76	14
..	....	..	....	3	6 12	2	2 8	16	15 12	61	4	22	15
2	2 0	110	108 0	9	20 7	..	....	127	137 11	389	11	400	4
..	......	..	....	17	36 14	3	4 7	177	168 9	408	3	268	13
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	350	249 3	413	8	233	5
1	11 0	170	170 0	6	13 6	..	....	190	196 6	483	12	444	7
..	.....	..	....	..	.....	8	9 15	131	109 6	599	6	282	12
..	....	..	.....	..	....	2	2 7	76	68 13	411	2	245	2
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	....		66	11
..	.....	..	....	1	2 3	1	2 0	26	41 10	120	6	20	8
..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	....		....	
6	6 0	130	130 0	..	....	4	8 12	144	151 1	487	5	395	0
..	....	..	.....	1	1 4	7	8 4	309	279 1	682	3	293	11
..	....	..	....	..	.....	3	5 12	276	292 4	1,040	8	269	4
1	0	121	121 0	...	....	1	2 0	124	128 6	154	9	409	15
..	....	..	.....	...	....	..	....	218	198 15	725	1	300	7
..	.....	..	....	16	35 5	6	12 0	318	348 2	1,477	0	372	2
..	....	..	....	4	7 14	..	.....	38	63 16	127	3	19	13
8	0	40	40 0	20	67 3	1	1 1	116	168 6	1,290	4	455	10
..	....	...	....	9	22 12	..	.....	113	126 14	400	8	266	6
..	....	..	....	...	.....	6	14 2	74	90 4	150	13	79	9
..	....	..	....	6	14 12	..	....	11	17 12	76	0	11	11
..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	....	32	24 15	51	15	67	13
..	....	..	....	40	94 8	..	....	77	169 6	1,182	2	400	14
..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	.....	51	42 15	87	10	19	10
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	29	25 12	55	4	14	4
..	.....	..	....	..	.....	...	....	95	65 6	107	10	22	10
1	0	12	23 0	1	2 8	..	....	14	26 8	49	10	383	8
..	.....	..	....	22	52 1	5	6 6	75	104 10	208	2	240	5
..	....	...	....	..	....	..	....	5	8 5	16	2	19	15
..	....	..	....	...	....	..	....	2	4 0	26	0	187	0
..	....	..	....	...	....	11	11 0	17	24 0	35	0	4	0
2	0	13	13 0	..	....	...	....	17	24 4	44	4	.....	..
..	....	..	....	29	67 14	25	30 8	460	463 10	1,043	8	331	3
82	0	2,515	2,525 0	951	22,435	289	458 4	1,465	15,786 5	43,791	9	32,334	1

C.—Prisons 1.

GENERAL RETURN showing the Number and Distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the Central Provinces for the year 1868.

Class of Jails.	Jails.	Number of Prisoners during the year. Remaining in Jail from last year. Male	Female	Committed during the present year. Male	Female	Received from other Jails. Male	Female	Total in Jail during the year. Male	Female	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, and pay ment of fines. Male	Female	Released for good conduct. Male	Female	Released on account of sickness. Male	Female	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum. Male	Female	Escaped. Male	Female	Died. Male	Female	Executed. Male	Female	Transferred to other Jails or transported. Male	Female	Average No. in Jails during the year. Male	Female
Central Jails	Nagpore ..	962	45	714	67	127	11	1,803	123	955	73	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	35	1	1	..	18	..	871·97	40·51
	Jubbulpore ...	685	41	680	108	190	9	1,557	158	751	95	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	25	1	1	..	7	..	646·98	49·50
	Raepore ...	389	33	357	66	73	..	819	99	501	76	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	1	..	2	1	367·40	29·10
	Hoshungabad ...	317	13	622	41	1	..	940	54	679	47	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	3	..	6	1	270·19	11·02
District Jails	Bhundarah ..	100	6	687	49	..	..	787	55	625	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	21	2	114·84	7·51
	Chandah ...	107	9	595	81	..	..	702	90	496	72	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	63	6	119·43	12·90
	Saugor ...	126	14	789	114	3	..	915	128	669	102	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	187·06	22·22
	Seonee ...	129	6	267	19	..	..	396	25	282	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	104·72	4·84
	Nursingpore ...	87	13	912	70	3	..	1,000	83	780	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	2	..	1	..	108	1	127·61	12·70
	Baitool ...	43	8	361	62	..	..	404	70	337	56	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	43·42	6·38
	Chindwara ...	80	7	369	35	7	..	456	42	380	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	68·52	2·90
	Sumbulpore ...	63	2	330	32	4	..	397	34	300	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	17	..	69·70	3·70
Lock-ups	Wardah ...	77	4	423	27	3	..	503	31	406	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	37	..	54·90	2·43
	Dumoh ...	52	7	456	69	..	..	508	76	375	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	78	7	80·77	10·54
	Mundlah ...	37	..	191	11	..	..	228	11	156	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	50·47	·03
	Nimar ...	45	2	726	44	..	..	771	46	686	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	59·99	4·65
	Belaspore ..	43	7	567	26	..	..	610	33	493	27	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	40	..	66·15	3·23
	Seponcha ...	22	..	33	5	..	..	55	5	45	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·05	1·05
																										3,323·17	+225·21
	Total ...	3,362	217	9,095	926	417	20	12,874	1,163	8,897	887	20	..	..	..	7	1	37	1	106	3	17	..	427·19		=3,548·38	

C.—Prisons 1, *(continued.)*

Class of Jails.	Jails.	Number of Prisoners on the last day of the year.																													
		Under sentence of transportation.		Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment.										Under sentence of simple imprisonment.						Under trial.		Civil Prisoners.		Revenue Prisoners		In transit to other Jails.		Total.		Number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline.			
				Life		More than 7 years.		More than 2 years.		More than 6 months.		Not more than 6 months.		More than 7 years.		More than 6 months.		Not more than 6 months.										By flogging.		Other punishments.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Central Jails	Nagpore ..	73	1	9	5	109	3	377	21	127	5	82	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	803	43	159	..	36	..
	Jubbulpore ..	29	2	6	1	87	11	292	13	165	19	182	14	..	..	6	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	779	62	40	..	172	..
	Raepore ..	1	2	..	..	32	2	27	3	181	8	64	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	308	22	196	..	38	..
	Hoshungabad ..	1	..	..	..	90	1	22	1	71	1	37	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	242	5	27	..	73	5
	Bhundara ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	18	..	67	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	133	6	84	..	2	..
District Jails	Chanda ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	42	..	74	10	..	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	11	25	..	..	..
	Saugor ..	3	1	..	..	2	2	42	5	54	4	80	7	..	..	2	..	1	2	47	4	8	1	..	..	..	..	239	26	55	..	120	5
	Seonee ..	2	1	1	..	10	1	31	1	24	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	6	67	..	..	..
	Nursingpore ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	11	4	37	4	26	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	90	15	32	..	2	..
	Baitool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	19	1	28	5	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	13	7	..	..	..
	Chindwara ..	8	..	2	..	17	1	7	..	17	..	14	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	68	3	7	..	3	1
	Sumbulpore ..	..	..	4	1	2	..	5	..	43	4	10	9	..	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	14	21	..	..	..
	Wurdah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	1	18	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	58	4	4	..	4	..
Lock-ups	Dumoh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	1	28	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	51	7	31	..	7	11
	Mundlah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	6	..	..	..
	Nimar ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	20	..	29	4	..	..	4	..	1	..	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	81	9	2	..	..	..
	Belaspore ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	26	..	21	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	15	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	72	6	3	..	..	..
	Seroncha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	1	..
	Total ..	123	7	24	7	359	22	860	51	884	51	828	79	..	..	22	4	41	12	159	17	63	2	..	..	..	..	3,363	252	768	..	458	22

STATEMENT showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners

	Name of each Jail, Central, District, and Local Jails being classed in succession.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge	Average percentage of Mortality during the last 10 years	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings, whether crowded or otherwise in present year	Superficial feet within Jail walls to each Prisoner	Cubic feet in Wards to each prisoner	Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. of different kinds of grains &c., &c.	Average number in Jail during the Year
Central Jails.	Nagpore ..	Asst. Surgeon	6·40	Jail composed of two octagons within enclosure wall. One octagon constructed of brick and mud, the other octagon of stone and lime. Roofs double-tiled. During the year overcrowding has not occurred	1,342	682	[See Table at foot of pages overleaf.]	912
	Jubbulpore	Civil Surgeon	4·68	New and old Jail occupied. No overcrowding	Enclosure walls to new Jail not built yet.	829		696
Divisional Jails.	Hoshungabad ..	Civil Surgeon	3·91	Both new and old Jail occupied. No crowding	423	927		281
	Raepore ..	ditto	12·58	A dodecagon within an outer enclosure. In each division a barrack and workshed, or hospital, as the case may be. Wards good and well ventilated. No crowding	1,911	784		396
	Total ..							2266
District Jails.	Bhundara	Civil Surgeon	5·30	Wards situated within the walls of an old fort in good repair. No crowding ...	1,753	1,628		122
	Chanda ..	Apothecary—	6·10	A pucka Jail; ventilation defective; crowding for a time; worksheds outside Jail ..	4,014	615		132
	Saugor ...	Civil Surgeon	4·18	A pucka Jail of 12 wards and worksheds and within an enclosure. Wards not very well ventilated; no crowding ...	373	985		209
	Seonee ...	ditto	5·30	Six wards within an enclosure; 4 of these badly ventilated; at times crowded, owing to a barrack being re-roofed; worksheds in a separate enclosure ..	671	964		109
	Nursingpore ..	ditto	4·50	A quadrangle enclosing 9 barracks, &c. &c.; worksheds in another enclosure; wards low, ventilation not perfect; sometimes overcrowded; Jail pucka, and in good repair ..	300	459		140
	Sumbulpore ...	Hony. Assistant Surgeon	7·71	A new Jail for 100 prisoners, consisting of 5 wards, a hospital and worksheds, and within a good enclosure wall; no crowding ..	953	704		73

:Pmons 2.

onen the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1868.

Average weight				Sick in Hospital										
Of each prisoner released when sentenced	Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence	Of each prisoner at beginning of the year	Of each prisoner at end of the year	Remaining at end of last year	Received this year	Discharged, cured, or transferred	Remaining	Average number in hospital during the year	Released on account of sickness	Died from all causes	Total died and released without cure	Per centage of deaths to average strength	Per centage to average strength of deaths and released for sickness taken together.	Explanation and Remarks
lbs. oz.	lbs. ozs	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz											
00 12	107 14	116 14	115 8	76	*1,453	1,472	15	49·52	..	36	42	3·94	3·94	Dr. John Law.
														* Includes 6 prisoners under treatment discharged on expiry of sentence.
18 0	120 0	121 0	119 0	36	885	850	45	37·46	...	26	26	3·73	3·73	Dr. Rice
01 12	104 8	116 0	110 4	16	254	257	7	12·67	..	7	7	2·49	2·49	Dr. Cullen
02 8	104 0	104 0	106 2	25	479	477	13	15·20	..	14	14	3·53	3·53	Dr. Trimnell
05 12	109 2	114 4	110 2	153	3,071	3,056	80	114·82	..	83	89	3·63	3·89	
95 0	97 0	109 0	107 0	7	288	281	7	9·51	..	5	7	4·08	4·08	Dr. Cowan
95 0	90 0	105 0	99 0	4	127	127	4	4·27	..	1	...	·75	·75	Mr. Craggs
16 4	112 8	107 2	107 2	12	294	288	14	10·69	...	4	4	1·91	1·91	Dr. Stewart
02 10	104 10	108 4	106 10	9	56	61	2	2·58	...	2	2	1·84	1·84	Dr. Barter
06 4	107 14	109 4	110 6	2	180	176	2	6·00	..	2	2	1·43	1·43	Dr. Raye
39 0	100 0	100 14	105 0	5	194	183	11	5·61	...	6	6	8·18	8·18	Mr. Harrison

	Name of each Jail, Central, District, and Local Jails being classed in succession.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge	Average percentage of Mortality during the last 10 years	Character of Jail and Jail buildings, whether crowded or otherwise in present year	Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner	Cubic feet in Wards to each prisoner	Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. of different kinds of grains, &c., &c.	Average number in Jail during
District Jails	Baitool ...	Apothecary	5·40	8 wards within an enclosure; in good order; no crowding; worksheds in a separate enclosure ..	830	1,907	[See Table at foot.]	49
	Chindwara	Civil Surgeon	3·93	There are 8 wards in this Jail; the walls of some of the wards form a part of the surrounding wall, and are therefore ill-ventilated; buildings in excellent repair; no crowding; the worksheds are in adjoining enclosure ..	400	1,133		71
	Total ..							908
Lock-ups.	Wurdlah ..	Apothecary.	3·14	A new Lock-up for 64 prisoners; 5 wards; hospital and workshed within a good enclosure; in good repair; no crowding.	3,973	794		57
	Mundlah ..	Civil Surgeon	9·35	Pucka building of stone and lime according to standard plan; not crowded ..	1,062	864		50
	Dumoh ..	Apothecary.	3·68	A condemned Jail; ventilation bad: a new one is nearly finished; at times crowded ...	172	683		91
	Nimar ..	Civil Surgeon	5·66	A temporary place of confinement ...	202	648		64
	Belaspore	ditto	3·16	.....	..	..		69
	Seroncha ..	ditto	3·90	A new Jail, and in good order; no overcrowding ...	1,699	1,824		20
	Total ..							353
	Grand total,		*5·43					3548

* The average death rate for the past 10 years cannot be given for all Jails; what can be for ca

Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. of different kinds of grains, &c., &c.

	Prisoners.								
		Non-labouring.		Under trial, sentenced to 6 months and under.		Sentenced to above 6 months.			
		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.		
Attah ..		..	..	1	4	1	4		
Bajera ..		..	..	1 or 1	8	1 or 1	8		
Juar ..		..	..	1 or 1	8	1 or 1	8		

2.—(*Continued.*)

Average weight				Sick in Hospital										
Of each prisoner when sentenced	Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence	Of each prisoner at beginning of the year	Of each prisoner at end of the year	Remaining at end of last year	Received this year	Discharged, cured, or transferred	Remaining	Average number in hospital during the year	Released on account of sickness	Died from all causes	Total died, and released without cure	Percentage of deaths to average strength	Percentage to average strength of deaths, and released for sickness, taken together	Explanation and Remarks
117 0	110 0	105 0	114 6	3	58	61	..	2·11	..	..	..	...	..	Mr. Price
100 0	Not ascertained.	112 12		1	19	18	2	1·02	..	1	2	1·39	1·39	Dr. Grylls
104 0	104 8	93 0	108 0	43	1,216	1,195	42	41·79	..	21	23	2·31	253	
122 4	122 8	121 14	117 14	7	193	197	3	5·73	..	1	1	1·74	1·74	Mr. Thipthorpe.
104 12	112 4	104 4	108 8	2	90	90	..	2·77	..	2	2	3·95	3·95	Dr. Kidd
118 8	122 12	100 2	110 2	6	213	216	3	5·08	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. King
115 0	118 0	119 0	118 8	3	104	106	1	2·54	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Flemming
102 14	105 6	102 6	103 14	3	130	124	9	5·17	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Apoth. Gray Dr. Ferdinant
104 10	108 8	107 6	119 6	...	49	44	5	·95	..	..	...	..	..	Dr. Gaffney
111 8	165 4	125 10	113 0	21	779	777	21	22·24	..	3	3	·85	·85	
107 0	126 2	77 6	110 3	217	5,066	5,028	113	178·85	..	107	115	3·01	3·24	

respective Jail will be found in the Table annexed to para. 97 of the General Report.

	A 4	B 4	C 4
Dhall or Vegetables	D 8	E 8	F 8
Parched gram	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.
Oil	48	48	96
Chillies	40	40	40
Salt	100	100	A 100
Ghee			96

A. B. C. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
E.—Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.
F.—30 Grains extra on Vegetable days.

C.—Prisons 3.

STATEMENT showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces, for the year 1868.

Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners liable to labour during the year.																		
					Intramural Manufactures, &c.														
	Employed.				Departments.														
	On Jail service.	In Jail Garden.	On Jail buildings.	On labour outside Jail.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Hemp.	Carpentry and Smith's work.	Pottery.	Saddlery.	Watch, &c., repairing.	Lithography and Typography.	Baskets.	Oil.	Remunerative Out-door Labour.	Chicks.	Paper.	Tailoring.
Nagpore	704·56	5·39	258·82	..	80	37	33	15	1	·67	..	58	2	·42	..	·52	..	·55
Jubbulpore ..	81·74	10·41	260·08	23·33	54	20	4	2	...	..	..	17	2	·13	..	..	..	6
Raepore	35·40	12·40	140·80	..	79	9	16	5	..	...	..	10	·90	·30	1	...	..	2
Hoshungabad ..	29·03	9·99	111·25	..	6	10	2	·88	1	..	..	5	..	·72	..	2	..	·14
Bhundara ..	11·53	3·86	..	·81	35	·16	·73	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Chanda	9·16	7·20	2·96	..	14	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·08
Saugor	21·67	5·00	..	..	38	8	20	..	·23	..	..	4	·17	6	..	..	7	·59
Seonee	8·49	2·48	21·23	3·10	26	2	6	·98	..	..	..	..	·35	·73	..	..	..	..
Nursingpore ..	12·97	3·70	2·80	..	31	4	22	·13	...	..	..	..	·50	3	6	..	..	·30
Baitool	3·98	1·82	..	..	6	·01	7	·56	..	...	..	..	3	·77	·74	..	...	·03
Chindwara ..	6·57	..	15·00	..	4	·23	..	..	·46	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Sumbulpore ..	7·54	·28	6·00	..	14	..	...	·60	...	..	..	...	2	..	10	..	..	..
Wurdah	4·57	4·62	10·24	..	2	..	·87	..	..	..	..	..	·31	·17	..	..	..	·58
Dumoh	8·33	3·25	9·35	..	14	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..
Mundla	4·73	3·70	23·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nimar	9·88	1·28	..	17·09	5	...	4	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belaspore ..	5·60	1·70	·61	16·87	2	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	2	...	..	..	..	..
Seroncha.. ..	4·13	3·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	·57
Total ...	369·95	80·33	862·89	61·20	410·00	92·40	121·60	34·15	3·69	0·67	..	94	13·26	29·11	31·74	2·52	7·00	12·84

C.—Prisons 3, *(continued).*

Jils.	Average number of Prisoners liable to labour during the year. Intramural Manufactures, &c. Departments.																	
	Book-binding.	Tile and Brick-making.	Goldsmith's shop.	Bamboo, Rattan, and Reed work.	Labour on Imperial works.	Rope-making.	Gunny or Tat.	Newar, or Tape.	Workers in leather.	Sawyer.	Dyer.	Cultivator.	Bakery.	Spinning Cotton.	Lime.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Nagpore ..	..	7	·18	·12	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	311·51
Jubbulpore ..	...	..	..	...	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	132·41
Raepore ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·50	125·30
Hoshungabad ..	..	·46	..	..	8	3	·23	2	..	..	·76	..	1	4	..	..	47·26
Bhundara ..	1	6	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	57·60
Chanda ..	8	16	..	·03	..	3	·41	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	58·29
Saugor ..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	93·54
Seonee ..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45·59
Nursingpore ..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	69·38
Baitool ..	..	4	..	..	·91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·40	25·89
Chindwara ..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	31·52
Sumbulpore ..	..	4	..	..	..	1	·70	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	34·96
Wurdah ..	4	·48	...	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·82
Dumoh ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·58
Mundlah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·73
Nimar ..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·79
Belaspore ...	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·29
Seroncha ..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·29	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·91
Total ...	9·00	51·94	0·18	1·15	94·91	8·00	1·34	8·00	2·00	1·29	2·76	6·00	1·00	4·00	5·00	54·90	1,150·55

C.—Prisons, 3 *(continued).*

***STATEMENT** showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces, for the year* 1868.

Jails.	In Solitary Cells.	Sick, Infirm, &c.	Unemployed on account of Sundays, &c.	Total number of Prisoners liable to labour.	Without labour, Civil and Revenue.	Total of all classes liable or otherwise to labour.	Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c.			Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c.,			Net Amount credited to Government.			Average annual cash earnings of each Prisoner liable to labour.			Average annual cash earnings of each Prisoner actually employed on manufactures.			Number of Prisoners under education in Jail.
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Nagpore ..	2·32	53·07	104·86	840·93	71·55	912·48	18,494	15	9	37,409	15	9	37,409	15	9	33	6	7	90	3	6	826
Jubbulpore ..	...	76·33	90·76	675·06	21·42	696·48	12,499	6	5	21,900	7	9	21,900	7	9	13	14	4	70	13	7	688
Raepore ..	...	22·20	48·80	385·10	11·40	396·50	4,851	1	1	10,323	0	4	10,323	0	4	14	2	0	43	6	8	65
Hoshungabad	·16	25·50	38·82	262·01	19·20	281·21	3,756	4	1	7,692	13	7	7,692	13	7	12	13	3	71	1	10	174
Bhundara ..	·32	12·53	12·23	97·98	24·37	122·35	1,329	1	1	2,348	7	10	2,348	7	10	5	12	11	9	14	1	70
Chanda ..	...	6·50	22·79	106·90	25·43	132·33	1,443	7	3	2,713	2	9	2,713	2	9	14	1	3	25	10	4	147
Saugor ..	...	18·07	24·58	162·84	46·44	209·28	3,469	11	3	6,530	9	7	6,530	9	7	20	5	0	35	4	1	91
Seonee ..	...	4·31	13·00	98·11	11·45	109·56	1,387	8	10	3,246	6	9	3,246	6	9	11	3	6	24	5	11	105
Nursingpore..	·20	7·41	16·82	112·59	27·72	140·31	2,009	3	2	3,398	1	0	3,398	1	0	13	0	0	21	1	7	101
Baitool ...	..	2·00	5·97	40·26	9·54	49·80	624	5	7	1,228	13	11	1,228	13	11	13	2	3	20	6	11	44
Chindwara ...	·60	1·90	9·23	62·66	8·76	71·42	1,738	5	0	2,580	1	9	2,580	1	9	5	12	5	11	7	9	45
Sambulpore...	...	8·54	8·25	65·57	7·83	73·40	527	7	2	1,015	5	6	1,015	5	6	16	4	11	8	11	1	256
Wurdah ...	·22	5·89	4·11	36·47	20·86	57·33	646	13	9	776	2	9	776	2	9	8	5	9	44	11	6	30
Dumoh ...	·14	5·88	11·30	73·08	18·28	91·31	816	15	0	1,501	10	2	1,501	10	2	9	15	0	20	15	11	19
Mundla ...	...	2·77	8·42	44·10	6·40	50·50	.....	....		.....			.....				.....		.....			.....
Nimar ...	...	3·04	7·47	47·89	16·75	64·64	404	13	4	380	12	10	380	12	10	3	5	5	18	3	3	17
Belaspore ..	...	5·17	6·46	48·70	20·68	69·38	163	11	4	753	0	7	753	0	7	11	12	11	46	13	10	7
Seroncha ...	..	·95	2·03	19·34	·76	20·10	.....			48	11	9	48	11	9	2	8	6	5	8	0	.....
Total ...	3·96	262·13	433·08	3,179·09	369·29	3,548·38	54,147	2	1	1,03,619	1	3	1,03,619	1	3	18	5	7	52	12	2	2,685

C.—Prisons 4.

STATEMENT showing the Establishments and Cost of the prisoners in the Central Provinces for the year 1868.

Divisions	Districts	Establishment: Number of Jail Guards, Regular	Number of Officers other than Regular Guards: European	Native Officers, Writers, &c.	Turnkeys	Contingent and occasional Guards	Attached to Hospital	Total	Expenditure during the year: Jail Guards of regular Police or Military	Establishment other than Guards	Feeding, building, and other contingent, expenses	Total	Deduct profits from Manufactures credited	Net Cost
									Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpore.	Nagpore ..	49	5	4	20	41	3	122	4,612 0 0	20,698 5 1	36,516 3 6	61,726 8 7	28,934 13 9	32,791 10 10
	Bhundara ...	12	1	6	2	11	1	33	1,128 0 0	2,218 13 0	7,917 12 8	11,264 9 8	569 0 6	10,695 9 0
	Chanda ...	12	1	6	2	9	1	31	1,020 0 0	3,595 14 11	6,108 7 1	10,724 6 0	1,495 0 7	9,229 5 5
	Wurdah ..	7	1	5	1	6	2	22	593 0 0	2,191 11 8	2,524 10 2	5,309 5 10	305 8 3	5,003 12 11
Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore ..	72	2	4	13	41	2	134	6,816 0 0	11,617 9 11	23,544 0 5	41,977 10 4	9,380 8 11	32,597 1 5
	Saugor ..	12	1	6	2	11	2	34	1,048 0 0	3,573 1 10	6,687 5 0	11,308 6 10	3,308 8 6	7,999 14 7
	Seonee ...	12	1	7	2	8	1	34	1,048 0 0	3,885 7 10	4,624 10 8	9,558 2 6	1,100 14 5	8,457 4 1
	Dumoh ..	7	1	2	1	10	1	22	576 0 0	1,995 2 0	3,227 4 8	5,758 6 8	725 11 8	5,032 11 0
	Mundlah ...	7	1	2	1	6	1	18	648 0 0	1,769 11 8	1,927 7 0	4,345 2 8	...	4,345 2 8
	Hoshungabad..	36	1	12	2	27	2	80	2,671 0 0	6,489 0 3	8,153 6 3	17,313 6 6	3,360 11 6	13,952 11 1
Nerbudda.	Baitool ..	12	1	6	2	8	1	30	1,344 0 0	3,026 4 8	2,328 10 10	6,698 15 6	528 12 11	6,170 2 7
	Nursingpore ...	12	1	2	5	9	1	30	1,128 0 0	3,020 13 1	4,301 1 9	8,456 14 10	1,463 15 11	6,985 13 11
	Chindwara ..	12	1	5	2	8	1	29	1,032 0 0	3,012 14 8	2,426 3 4	6,471 2 0	361 12 9	6,109 5 3
	Nimar ..	7	1	4	2	6	1	21	650 0 0	2,119 10 2	2,523 9 9	5,293 3 11	160 1 4	5,133 2 7
Upper Chutteesgurh.	Raepore ..	22	3	8	2	26	2	63	2,422 2 6	5,216 6 10	10,459 8 4	21,098 2 3	5,439 7 6	15,658 10 9
	Sumbulpore ..	12	1	2	2	9	1	27	648 0 1	2,651 15 0	2,702 0 7	6,001 15 8	570 4 0	5,431 11 8
	Belaspore ..	7	1	2	1	6	1	18	607 0 0	2,109 9 3	1,799 4 7	4,515 13 10	510 8 6	3,940 5 4
Godavery.	Seroncha ...	7	1	2	1	6	1	18	666 0 0	1,528 6 10	818 15 7	3,013 6 5	48 11 9	3,964 10 8
	Total ..	317	25	85	63	248	25	763	28,657,2 7	83,637 14 8	1,28,540 10 9	2,40,835 12 0	58,329 8 11	1,82,506 3

C.—Prisons 4. (*Continued*).

Division	Districts	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner: For Jail Guards	For Establishment	For diet	For clothing and bedding	Hospital charges for Medicines, &c.	For additions and repairs to Jail	For Miscellaneous contingencies.	Total.	Average net cost of each Prisoner after deducting profits credited.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpore.	Nagpore ..	5 0 11	22 10 10	29 0 7	4 6 2	2 6 5	0 3 6	3 13 11	67 10 4	35 14 11
	Bhundara ..	9 3 6	18 2 2	22 4 7	3 8 0	3 1 0	2 12 3	3 1 7	92 1 1	87 6 9
	Chanda ..	7 11 3	27 2 8	29 14 9	3 10 7	1 2 4	5 14 6	5 8 6	81 0 7	69 11 10
	Wurdah ..	10 5 6	38 3 7	20 7 4	4 3 10	4 2 8	8 3 3	6 15 6	92 9 8	87 4 6
Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore ..	9 12 7	16 10 11	22 10 3	14 9	2 5 8	...	1 14 2	60 4 4	46 12 10
	Saugor ..	5 0 2	17 1 2	21 10 8	1 6 8	1 11 7	4 5 4	2 12 11	54 0 6	38 3 7
	Seonee ..	9 9 0	35 7 5	21 10 9	6 8 3	1 3 4	1 15 5	10 13 8	87 3 10	77 3 0
	Dumoh ..	6 5 0	21 6 7	22 6 4	3 15 9	2 0 4	2 12 0	3 15 9	63 0 11	55 1 9
	Mundlah ..	12 13 4	35 1 0	24 6 1	4 5 1	1 15 7	...	7 7 7	86 0 7	86 0 7
	Hoshungabad ..	9 8 0	23 1 0	20 7 9	4 9 8	1 7 7	...	2 7 1	61 1 9	49 9 9
Ner-budda.	Baitool ..	26 15 10	60 12 5	22 1 0	10 1 2	1 7 8	8 5 7	4 12 4	134 8 0	123 14 4
	Nursingpore ..	8 0 7	21 9 3	19 12 5	1 2 11	1 4 2	3 3 5	5 3 6	60 4 3	49 11 9
	Chindwara ..	14 7 2	42 3 0	23 3 0	5 12 9	0 11 5	...	4 4 4	90 9 8	85 8 7
	Nimar ..	10 0 10	32 12 6	23 11 11	2 12 7	1 11 11	...	10 12 5	81 14 2	79 6 6
Chu-tees-gurh.	Raepore ..	6 1 9	20 11 6	18 4 8	4 1 0	1 2 8	..	2 13 9	53 3 4	42 6 3
	Sunbulpore ..	8 13 2	36 2 0	16 13 1	4 8 2	5 14 3	...	9 9 8	8 12 4	74 0 1
	Belaspore ...	8 11 11	30 6 6	16 8 3	2 15 9	1 13 3	0 9 4	3 15 10	65 1 5	56 12 7
Upper Goda-very.	Seroncha ..	33 2 0	76 0 1	22 10 11	3 10 0	1 13 10	0 0 4	12 9 3	149 14 5	147 8 2
	Total ...	8 1 3	23 9 4	23 7 4	4 9 8	2 0 9	2 2 10	3 14 9	67 13 11	51 6 11

C.—Prisons 4. *(Continued).*

Division.	Districts	Average Cost of principal articles of Diet during the year, showing number of lbs. obtained for one Rupee																							
		Wheaten Flour		Rice		Dhall, Oord		Parched Gram		Salt		Dhall, Moong		Ghee		Oil		Mutton		Firewood		Gram Flour		Jowar do.	
		lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	ozs	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Nagpore	Nagpore ..	31	1	26	7	33	0	26	9	16	3	33	15	2	9	5	9	10	3	191	10	..	..	..	..
	Bhundara ..	29	0	29	6	..	...	24	14	15	7	25	8	2	10	..	..	8	0	280	0	..	..	..	...
	Chanda ..	25	8	24	0	25	8	23	8	12	8	...	...	2	12	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
	Wurdah ..	27	2	22	8	..	...	17	4	14	0	.	...	2	6	4	8	8	0	...	..	..	..	35	2
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore ..	32	0	18	8	25	4	.	..	10	8	22	0	3	8	6	8	13	0	480	0	..	..	...	..
	Saugor ...	29	4	17	14	26	5	23	6	11	6	24	0	3	9	6	2	16	0	353	4	..	..	..	..
	Seonee ..	33	8	33	10	34	14	26	8	10	0	..	...	3	2	6	4	..	..	..	..	20	10	26	..
Nerbudda	Dumoh ..	24	7	23	14	27	2	31	13	10	8	26	9	4	1	4	6	..	...	560	0	32	10	...	..
	Mundlah ..	28	0	26	0	32	8	21	0	8	0	...		3	8	6	12	..	..	320	0	..	..	..	..
	Hoshungabad ..	36	12	13	8	27	0	33	8	10	4	...	...	2	14	6	14	..	..	122	0	..	..	..	..
	Baitool ..	27	0	19	4	27	1	16	5	8	12	...	...	3	..	7	12	8	3	492	5	..	..	..	..
	Nursingpore ..	31	0	20	10	34	6	27	14	10	7	...	...	3	4	7	6	..	..	460	0	..	..	..	..
	Chindwara ..	37	2	28	0	33	4	34	8	14	8	28	0	3	4	8	4	...	..	400	0	..	..	..	..
	Nimar ..	23	5	20	14	28	2	16	0	15	9	29	11	2	3	7	7	..	..	207	11	..	..	39	6
Chuttisgurh	Raepore ..	78	0	56	0	46	0	..	..	12	8	...	...	3	4	6	0	16	0	200	0	..	[illegible]	..	..
	Sumbulpore ..	20	0	30	0	21	0	18	0	9	0	...	..	2	4	8	0	..	..	..	0	..	...	..	..
	Belaspore ..	55	0	51	8	..	..	22	10	10	13	..	...	3	4	5	8	..	..	146	10	..	..	..	..
Upper Godavery	Seroncha ..	35	1	28	8	24	0	32	0	14	0	32	0	3	8	7	0	12	0	..	..	..	..	45	0
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..

C.—Prisons 4. (*Continued*).

Division.	Districts	Average Cost of principal articles of Diet during the year, showing number of lbs. obtained for one Rupee.																					
		Bajree		Dhall, Urut		Do. Mussoor		Chillies		Mustard Oil		Berra		Vegetables.		Dhall, Thowur		Tamarind		Dye		Sugar	
		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Nagpore, Nagpore.	Nagpore	..	..	....	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	...	89	5	21	15	23	9	31	0	5	11
	Bhundara	..	..	...	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	31	8	30	8	..	..	16	0	5	0
	Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	...
	Wurdah	..	..	...	..	..	..	7	0	..	..	..	..	24	0	23	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore	..	..	..	20	0	24	0	8	0	6	0	..	..	80	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saugor	..	..	..	23	14	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
	Seonee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	..	..	..	..	32	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dumoh	..	..	..	28	2	29	0	7	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
	Mundlah	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	0	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
	Hoshungabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nerbudda.	Baitool	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	32	2	4	4
	Nursingpore	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chindwara	...	..	..	..	..	34	4	7	8	..	..	36	12	69	8	22	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Nimar	...	40	7	..	..	...	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	31	12	24	12	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Chuteesgurh.	Raepore	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	12	14	..	..	..	..	54	4	..	...	17	2	26	0	..	..
	Sumbulpore	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
	Belaspore	..	...	..	..	...	39	5	10	4	..	..	..	..	40	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goda-very.	Seroncha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	..	..	..	..	32	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
	Total	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C.—Prisons 5.

STATEMENT showing the Sex, Age, Previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Jails of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1868.

Prisons.	Sex.			Age.																Number of times convicted.									Education.					
				Under 12 years		12 and under 16		16 and under 20		20 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		Above 60		1st Conviction		2nd Conviction		3rd Conviction		More than 3 times convicted		Uncertain	No. who can read only		No. who can read and write	No. well educated	No. of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female
Nagpore ..	784	42	826	12	..	22	..	89	4	388	20	185	14	57	3	21	..	10	1	674	41	76	..	23	1	9	..	2	669	40	75	11	31	..
Jubbulpore ..	779	62	841	..	1	15	..	86	1	276	12	273	32	81	14	42	2	6	..	652	54	47	6	37	2	28	..	15	150	..	198	45	20	..
Raepore ..	309	21	330	6	2	68	3	124	6	80	6	23	3	6	1	2	..	..	..	282	19	18	2	6	..	3	..	..	28	4	10	6	33	..
Hoshungabad	222	4	226	..	..	..	..	7	..	119	..	68	4	20	..	7	..	1	..	176	..	43	..	3	..	3	..	1	20	..	32	10	45	..
Bhundara ..	103	7	110	..	..	5	..	7	..	25	..	42	6	15	..	7	..	2	1	95	5	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	2	2	..
Chanda ..	136	11	147	..	..	4	3	8	2	79	4	23	1	16	1	5	..	1	..	115	9	13	2	7	..	1	..	..	15	5	11	3	8	..
Saugor ..	239	26	265	..	..	3	1	20	5	40	15	86	3	50	2	30	..	10	..	190	23	28	..	12	..	9	1	..	5	..	2	2	..	..
Seonee ..	99	6	105	..	..	..	..	2	1	41	2	39	2	14	1	1	..	2	..	53	4	38	1	4	1	4	..	..	47	..	21	6	68	..
Nursingpore..	79	14	93	..	..	1	1	16	3	35	6	17	4	8	..	1	..	1	..	71	12	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	70	14	5	4	1	1
Baitool ..	60	13	73	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	7	16	2	13	4	1	..	..	..	48	13	8	..	2	..	2	..	..	26	10	4	4	27	10
Chindwara ..	66	2	68	..	..	..	..	7	1	37	1	16	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	59	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	9	2	..	..
Sumbulpore...	73	14	87	..	..	..	3	..	4	20	5	36	..	9	1	5	1	3	..	72	..	10	..	2	..	2	..	1	6	..	10	65	15	..
Wurdah ...	58	4	62	1	..	1	..	13	..	24	4	14	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	36	4	10	..	4	..	..	..	8	1	..	3	3	..	..
Dumoh ...	51	7	58	..	..	..	1	8	2	35	2	4	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	47	5	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	2	1	1	..
Mundla ..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	7	..	27	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Nimar ...	68	4	72	..	..	..	..	8	..	42	2	16	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	58	4	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	3	6	56	..
Belaspore ..	54	5	59	..	..	1	1	2	..	29	1	16	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	40	5	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Seroncha ...	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	2	4	..
Total ...	3,239	242	3,481	19	3	120	13	405	29	1,333	87	889	74	309	31	125	3	39	2	2,715	198	345	13	108	5	64	2	27	1,062	73	398	172	311	15

C—Prisons 6.

STATEMENT showing Religion, Race, and Class of the Prisoners under sentence in the Jails of the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1868.

	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class: Height in feet & inches.		Weight in lbs.	and ozs.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
According to religion.	Mahomedans ..	406	5	10	111	3	*Mahomedans.*—Caucasian featured, hair black and straight, wheaten complexion, temper varying, intelligence good.
	Hindoos ..	2,745	5	4	108	4	
	Christians ..	7	5	5	123	9	
		3,158	5	6	114	5	*Hindoos.*—Caucasian featured, hair black, with the exception of a small tuft on the crown of the head, scalp bereft of hair, complexion dark, able-bodied, hazel or dark colored eyes crafty and intelligent.
According to race.	Parsees ...	1	5	4	98	6	
	Hindostanees ..	1,537	5	4	103	2	
	Punjabees ..	1	5	3	113	8	
	Telingas ..	40	5	1	106	1	
	Marwarrees ..	12	5	6	119	6	
	Mahrattas ..	502	5	3	99	4	*Moorsees.*—Features of mixed type, hair black and straight, colour black, intelligence and temper good.
	Chuteesgurhees ..	322	5	4	104	6	
	Madrasees ..	65	5	4	116	1	
		2,480	5	4	107	7	*Mahrattas.*—Features of mixed type, intelligence fair, temper good, complexion brown.
Hindoos according to caste	Brahmins ..	57	5	2	99	8	
	Badie ..	5	5	1	110	7	
	Bhat ..	9	5	5	121	1	
	Burboonja ..	2	5	1	94	0	*Gonds.*—Features Mongolian, face oval, nose broad, nostrils open, lips thick, skin dark-brown, hair straight, intelligence moderate, temper merry.
	Burriah ...	2	5	3	111	6	
	Bunoeah ..	56	5	4	110	13	
	Bunjarrah ...	37	5	1	112	0	
	Byragee ..	6	4	10	106	3	
	Bhamtee ..	1	5	2	117	12	
	Bhoe ..	1	5	5	135	0	
	Bullaee ..	4	5	3	135	6	
	Behna ..	1	5	10	157	8	
	Baree ..	1	5	8	125	0	
	Basore ..	3	5	4	110	6	
	Bhoer ...	1	5	6	117	0	
	Chamar ..	111	5	5	106	1	
	Koshtee ..	20	5	0	108	14	
	Dasulwar ..	1	5	4	95	12	
	Dher ..	95	5	1	72	15	
	Dheemur ..	61	5	2	101	11	
	Dhobee ..	14	5	4	112	13	
	Dhungur ..	7	5	6	113	6	
	Durzee ..	10	5	3	118	5	
	Edoor ..	8	5	4	113	12	
	Ganda ..	85	5	1	100	2	
	Gandlee ..	3	5	3	64	7	
	Garpagaree ..	3	5	2	113	6	
	Gond ..	286	5	2	106	6	
	Goojur ..	2	5	4	130	9	
	Goorrow ..	2	5	4	121	5	
	Gowar ..	34	5	2	104	12	
	Gaolee ..	3	5	6	116	11	
	Hulba ..	5	5	2	115	5	
	Aheer ..	112	5	4	124	8	
	Jat ..	2	5	6	119	11	

C—Prisons 6 (*Continued*).

	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class: Height in feet & inches.		Weight in lbs.	and ozs.
Hindoos according to caste—*continued.*	Jynee ..	2	5	4	60	7
	Kachee ..	45	5	6	105	12
	Kahar ..	5	5	7	105	10
	Kaeth ..	33	5	4	109	4
	Kullal ..	16	5	4	115	12
	Kapawar ..	7	5	1	106	7
	Khunjur ...	26	5	5	104	0
	Kshuthree ..	3	5	5	126	0
	Kolee ...	6	5	3	114	9
	Koonbee ..	91	5	1	108	8
	Koseekathee ..	4	4	10	98	11
	Kowur ..	6	5	2	109	9
	Kuthick ..	2	5	1	101	1
	Kutheyah ..	3	5	3	105	10
	Kyradh ..	1	5	0	116	2
	Lingaeth ..	3	5	3	107	0
	Lodhee ...	91	5	4	115	0
	Lohar ..	29	5	3	111	6
	Malee ..	21	5	3	119	2
	Mana ..	12	5	0	97	10
	Mang ..	4	5	4	122	4
	Mehther ..	8	5	3	112	3
	Nace ..	34	5	2	109	0
	Nauth ..	45	5	0	92	7
	Pahad ..	1	5	2	95	4
	Powar ..	12	5	3	107	0
	Punchal ..	3	5	3	107	4
	Punkha ..	11	5	5	111	4
	Purdhan ...	41	5	3	107	15
	Putharee ..	22	5	5	110	11
	Rajpoot ..	126	5	2	104	13
	Rugwee ..	1	4	11	113	8
	Rungaree ..	3	5	3	112	7
	Salawar ..	3	5	4	103	0
	Soonar ..	30	5	3	112	11
	Teelee ..	47	5	5	104	9
	Urruck .	1	5	5	96	12
	Wuddur ..	1	5	6	96	2
	Kond ..	3	5	4	106	0
	Koormee ..	68	5	3	108	6
	Mehra ..	17	5	3	118	6
	Koree ..	6	5	7	112	0
	Dahat ..	21	5	3	104	2
	Basarah ..	12	5	6	114	0
	Passee ..	9	5	4	113	10
	Josee ..	7	5	6	128	0
	Kussar ..	1	5	3	95	0
	Komptee ...	2	5	3	120	0
	Khabee :	1	5	3	117	0
	Gosaee ..	12	5	3	110	0
	Garadee ..	1	4	6	60	0
	Wurhaee ...	1	5	3	103	0
	Weedoor ..	1	5	4	115	0
	Gowarree ..	1	5	0	98	0
	Binjwar ..	4	5	4	109	10
	Burraee ..	4	5	4	114	7

	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class: Height in feet & inches.		Weight in lbs.	and ozs.
Hindoos according to caste—*continued.*	Burghut ..	2	5	3	107	0
	Tumbolee ...	3	5	2	114	8
	Raot ..	32	5	2	102	9
	Chowhan ..	5	5	1	106	8
	Dhunvar ..	1	5	1	115	8
	Koondh ..	5	5	2	113	4
	Koondra ..	2	5	1	109	0
	Sourah ...	1	4	10	112	8
	Bhoyemah ...	2	5	3	112	0
	Reddy ..	2	5	2	128	0
	Churar ..	2	5	7	117	0
	Rughoobunsee ..	5	5	6	108	9
	Kutchera ...	2	5	3	94	4
	Ghosee ..	1	5	7	111	6
	Bygah ..	1	5	3	124	0
	Bhona ..	5	5	4	107	0
	Gaderea ..	1	5	4	119	0
	Kylabhool ..	1	5	2	103	4
	Labhana ..	1	5	5	124	12
	Wanee ..	1	5	1	101	12
	Oaja ...	2	5	4	122	4
	Khagur ..	18	5	7	116	0
	Koi ..	1	5	0	128	0
	Mhar ..	80	5	1	92	10
	Kotwar ..	5	5	3	117	8
	Barbar ..	1	5	7	119	0
	Buria ...	2	5	2	115	12
	Bheel ...	1	5	3	118	0
	Bhungy ...	1	5	3	118	0
	Bhilalla ..	1	5	5	118	0
	Mehal ...	5	5	4	128	0
	Kerar ..	6	5	7	122	12
	Koree ..	16	5	5	112	0
	Murrar ..	4	5	1	108	0
	Koomar ...	7	5	2	125	2
	Bagree ..	1	5	7	136	12
	Mahoa ..	6	5	3	98	4
	Karee ..	2	5	2	106	0
	Putwa ..	2	5	4	94	14
	Hujjam ..	2	5	3	114	8
	Kawut ..	7	5	2	109	8
	Ghussiah ..	6	5	2	112	8
		2,261	5	4	110	5
Total exclusive of "Hindoos" according to Religion."		5,147				
General average ..		..	5	4	110	11

C.—Prisons 7.

STATEMENT showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1868.

Trades, &c.	A.—Nagpore.	C.—Bhundara.	C.—Chanda.	D.—Wurdah.	A.—Jubbulpore.	D.—Mundla.	C.—Seonee.	C.—Saugor.	D.—Dumoh.	B.—Hoshungabad.	C.—Baitool.	C.—Nursingpore	C.—Chindwara.	D.—Nimar.	B.—Raepore.	D.—Belaspore.	C.—Sumbulpore.	D.—Seroncha.	Abstract.
Agriculturists	287	15	16	12	196	26	35	109	18	28	19	20	24	12	154	27	28	1	1,027
Labourers	62	34	24	14	229	..	28	106	17	93	15	34	13	25	67	17	35	2	815
Watchmen	22	7	5	1	..	..	20	19	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	82
Fishermen or boatmen	7	..	4	..	25	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	9	1	2	..	51
Carpenters	3	2	1	..	5	..	..	..	...	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	15
Masons	3	..	1	..	35	..	..	1	..	...	..	...	1	..	5	..	..	...	46
Workers in metal	19	..	1	1	12	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	...	..	2	..	..	..	42
Shopkeepers	43	1	2	5	34	2	4	27	2	17	2	7	2	10	9	9	..	1	177
Writers	2	3	2	3	25	..	..	3	..	14	..	..	28	..	6	1	5	..	92
Garpagaree	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	1
Servants	146	..	26	13	79	15	..	..	6	..	16	...	..	11	..	..	..	..	312
Beggars	39	..	10	..	29	..	..	..	5	..	4	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	100
Weavers	32	7	3	..	21	..	1	..	..	9	2	9	..	2	34	..	16	..	136
Mehthers	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	...	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	...	..	...	10

Cotton-spinners ..	..	60	39	42	..	4	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
Oil-mongers ..	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	22
Barbers ..	..	12	..	1	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	3	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	33
Cotton-cleaners ..	.	4	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Shoe-makers ..	..	4	..	4	..	18	..	1	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	...	32
Mahajuns (bankers)	..	2	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	2
Malgoozars (landholders)	..	12	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	2	..	..	..	...	..	..	20
Burbonjahs (sellers of parched gram)	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	1
Dhobies ..	..	3	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	15
Butchers ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bunjarrahs ..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	38
Sowdagurs (merchants)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Carrier ..	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	.	20
Ezardar (contractor)	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	4
Choodesaz (bangle-maker)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyer ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tailor ..	..	4	..	...	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	5	..	..	..	14
Kotwal ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	4
Courtezans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gardner ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	2	..	..	.	2

C.—Prisons 7. *(Continued)*

Trades, &c.	A.—Nagpore.	C.—Bhundara.	C.—Chanda.	D.—Wardah	A.—Jubbulpore.	D.—Mundla.	C.—Seonee.	C.—Saugor.	D.—Damoh.	B.—Hoshungabad	C.—Baitool.	C.—Nursingpore.	C.—Chindwara.	D.—Nimar.	B. Raepore.	D.—Balaspore.	C.—Sumbulpore.	D.—Seroncha.	Abstract.
Painters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Shepherds	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		15
Soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Potters	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Basode (or basket-maker)	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	63	..	2	..	..	10	..	1	..	81
Gaoler	..	..	..	..	49	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Bonoynah	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mendicants	..	..	..	11	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Professional Dacoits	..	..		..	16	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..		..	16
Total ..	826	108	147	82	841	50	105	265	58	226	68	93	68	72	330	59	87	9	3,474
Social relations.																			
Unmarried ..	210	12	30	10	186	7	22	44	14	67	18	21	23	27	129	8	16	2	840
Widow or Widower ..	55	3	8	7	84	4	16	47	4	9	9	10	21	7	37	9	6	1	337
Married. One wife or husband ...	522	86	94	40	494	25	62	129	30	148	40	58	16	41	147	37	47	6	2,022
Married. Two do. do. ..	37	7	12	5	75	12	5	45	9	2	1	2	8	3	17	5	12	..	257
Married. More than 2 do. ..	2	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	18
Have children. Not more than 3 ..	296	45	52	17	335	28	45	115	17	99	28	84	18	28	99	22	29	6	1,361
Have children. More than 3 ..	4	14	19	11	3	5	8	150	13	..	4	9	..	6	43	30	17	1	342

A.—Denotes Central Jails. B.—Divisional Jails. C.—Districts Jails. D.—Lock-ups.

D.—Police I.

STATEMENT showing the Police Force entertained in each district of the Central Provinces, in the year 1868.

Districts.	Regular Organized Police, including Town Police, subject to Rules of Regular Police. Total number of all grades during the year. Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or Deserted.	Remaining at the end of present year.	Detail of number at end of year. European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men. Foot.	Men. Mounted.	Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Average annual Pay. Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each mounted man.	Of each foot man.	Total cost, including contingencies. Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by individuals and Officers.	Paid by Local funds.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.	Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Saugor	803	75	17	25	799	3	22	752	22	509	355	752	1,236	483	324	82	92,412	0	17,173	..	799	[illegible]
Dumoh	424	17	3	17	417	2	13	393	10	285	10	393	1,020	558	264	85	54,257	0	3,482	...	417	[illegible]
Jubbulpore	764	61	17	37	762	3	24	724	14	340	249	724	1,620	592	264	84	89,851	0	14,040	..	762	[illegible]
Mundla	315	57	13	52	302	1	10	297	5	184	15	284	1,440	600	264	84	40,569	119	1,138	..	302	[illegible]
Seonee	347	43	5	40	345	2	9	280	12	171	53	121	870	426	264	86	41,395	0	2,155	..	345	[illegible]
Nursingpore	403	50	6	43	402	2	11	383	5	300	26	383	870	636	264	79	49,829	522	2,063	..	402	[illegible]
Hoshungabad	460	40	3	29	459	3	14	434	8	300	25	430	880	546	264	88	56,429	51	2,813	..	460	[illegible]
Nimar	426	39	3	58	438	4	13	399	25	.	43	395	870	582	270	85	65,639	0	5,131	..	436	[illegible]
Baitool	333	47	2	45	333	1	10	318	5	165	15	318	1,020	558	264	86	37,769	31	775	..	333	[illegible]
Chindwara	398	55	4	57	395	2	14	374	5	236	21	138	810	470	264	83	49,099	0	2,364	..	395	[illegible]
Nagpore	1,164	290	11	330	1,122	8	19	1,032	63	422	88	612	1,256	684	266	84	88,228	2,200	53,812	..	1,122	[illegible]
Bhundara	439	21	5	37	442	1	14	418	10	214	55	418	2,000	600	264	84	51,422	0	4,424	..	442	[illegible]
Balaghat	109	7	1	17	115		3	107	5	55	8	52	..	324	264	86	11,568	0	0	..	115	[illegible]
Wurda	458	54	5	66	458	4	13	416	25	260	36	345	1,080	588	266	87	48,067	417	6,393	..	458	[illegible]
Chanda	542	70	6	70	536	2	17	477	40	316	58	436	1,020	492	260	83	72,834	0	3,782	..	542	[illegible]
Raepore	527	53	4	51	525	1	17	445	60	330	116	445	2,400	330	270	85	81,455	0	3,648	..	525	[illegible]
Belaspore	310	20	4	16	310	..	12	275	18	162	32	279	..	624	268	85	43,635	0	0	..	310	[illegible]
Sumbulpore	368	34	6	28	366	1	10	330	24	339	48	330	1,020	456	267	82	52,035	0	1,389	...	366	[illegible]
Upper Godavery	132	33	1	32	132	1	4	119	7	110	13	108	1,020	420	264	85	27,330	0	0	..	132	[illegible]
Total	8,722	1,075	116	1,060	8,658	41	249	7,979	363	4,770	1,258	6,063	1,098	525	266	83	10,03,869	3,442	1,24,439	..	[illegible]	[illegible]

D.—Police 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution of Regular Police Force in each District of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1868.

Districts.	General Distribution of Officers and Men.				Number of Sub-divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Sub-divisions under a Superior Native Officer or Thanadar.	Total number of Police Posts.	Average of each European Officer's charge.		Average of each Native Officer's charge.		Average distance of each village from nearest Police Post.	Average distance of each post from the nearest on the main line of road.
	Armed Guard on Treasuries.	Guarding Jails.	At Head-quarters of Districts, not on Police duty, and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police duty.				Area in miles.	Population.	Area in miles.	Population.		
Saugor	30	12	67	510	NONE.	12	43	4,015	4,08,525	334	34,043	10	18
Dumoh	14	10	107	241		4	22	2,457	2,62,641	307	32,880	1	16
Jubbulpore	33	82	106	526		4	46	4,815	6,20,201	100	16,321	20	10
Mundla	18	7	125	148		6	17	5,134	1,87,699	855	31,253	19	28
Seonee	15	12	31	287		5	21	3,098	4,21,650	721	84,330	8	14
Nursingpore	23	15	103	234		6	21	2,262	3,34,000	374	55,658	8	11
Hoshungabad	5	40	83	280		6	26	1,212	4,27,418	702	71,236	9	8
Nimar	5	6	41	387		8	31	2,709	1,90,561	386	26,937	10	14
Baitool	25	16	83	206		6	27	3,956	2,58,173	656	43,029	5	16
Chindwara	19	12	99	233		9	24	3,610	2,60,915	401	28,990	9	14
Nagpore	49	62	40	443		7	26	3,682	6,34,121	526	90,588	6½	10
Bhundara	12	13	90	272		8	25	3,925	6,08,480	490	76,060	7	12
Balaghat	10	..	10	95		3	10	2,467	2,31,109	822	77,036	7	24
Wurda	15	7	72	291		8	31	2,392	3,43,483	272	42,935	12	15
Chanda	10	12	84	430		12	41	10,000	5,37,295	364	36,819	9	10
Raepore	15	10	82	416		12	30	12,175	10,05,387	1,106	83,782	12	12
Belaspore	22	7	56	224		7	22	5,873	6,99,468	839	99,924	13	10
Sumbulpore	..	..	125	226		5	22	5,632	4,52,348	1,126	90,469	4	11
Upper Godavery ..	5	7	43	88		3	6	3,600	54,680	1,200	18,226	14	38
Total	325	330	1,150	5,540	...	131	491	4,553	4,17,797	609	54,766	9½	15½

D.—Police 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, race, height, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1868.

	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number of men of each class.	Average height.	REMARKS.
			ft. in.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	2,501	5-5¾	
	Hindoos	5,012	5-6	
	Seikhs	45	5-6¼	
	Christians	38	5-6¼	
	Parsees	17	5-5¼	
		7,613	5-6	
According to Countries & Races.	Europeans	4	5-9	
	Hindoostanees	4,468	5-6	
	Punjabees	59	5-6	
	Affghans	3	5-4¼	
	From Western Himalayas ..	9	5-5	
	Do. Eastern do. ..	19	5-6¾	
	Bengalees	8	5-6¾	
	From Mahratta Countries ..	2,313	5-6	
	Telungans	121	5-6¼	
	Canarese	1	6-3	
	Tamils	11	5-5¼	
	Malabar	14	5-5¼	
	North Division	10	5-6	
	Other &c.	573	5-5¼	
		7,613	5-6¾	
Hindoos according to Caste.	Brahmins	1,648	5-6¼	
	Rajpoots	904	5-5¾	
	Kayeets	139	5-5¼	
	Buniahs	37	5-5¼	
	Koormees	187	5-5½	
	Lodhees	24	5-6¼	
	Mahrattas	208	5-5	
	Aheer	224	5-5	
	Ghosaee	2	5-5½	
	Kachee	9	5-3	
	Teloogoo	54	5-5	
	Naee	11	5-7	
	Chettree	412	5-6	
	Gond	65	5-5¼	
	Durjee	3	5-5¼	
	Bhat	1	5-6	
	Beldar	13	5-6	
	Behelia	1	5-5	
	Khangar	39	5-4	
	Malee	3	5-4¾	
	Dheemur	1	5-6	
	Kooree	27	5-6	
	Jat	16	5-6½	
	Bhurboonja	1	5-8	
	Koombar	6	5-5½	
	Dhangees	44	5-5	
	Other Castes	849	5-5¾	
		5,012	5-5¾	
	General average ..	..	5-6	

D.—Police 4.

STATEMENT showing general result of Police operations in regard to each great class of crime usually dealt with by the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1868.

Class of Crime.	Persons arrested without warrant.							Case prosecuted by information before Magistrate.				
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted, including released on appeal, or at Sessions.	Ordered to find Security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.		Number of information lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
						Days.	Hours.					
Offences against Public Justice	223	44	6	..	168	6	6					
Offences relating to Coin or Stamps	127	72	4	..	42	3	14					
Murder — For sake of robbery	40	22	6	...	12	22	6					
Murder — From other motives	156	84	16	..	37	23	2					
Culpable homicide	49	26	2	..	16	12	12					
Suicide	179	88	1	..	91	4	22					
Other serious offences against the person, not connected with attacks on property.	707	267	46	..	348	8	1					
Public and local nuisances	2,103	185	164	..	1,861	2	7½					
Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt	597	210	62	..	182	11	9					
Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass without personal violence.	2,797	541	59	..	2,117	4	11					
Theft	7,890	1,975	219	..	5,386	3	19					
Receiving stolen property	653	177	30	..	440	7	..					
Mischief of serious character	57	36	3	..	16	6	5					
Belonging to gang of dacoits, robbers, or thieves	41	24	..	..	7	11	6					
Vagrancy and bad character	478	85	117	194	72	2	21					
Breaches of special laws cognizable by Police	2,524	355	334	21	2,083	3	22					
Minor offences not cognizable by Police, but prosecuted by information before Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,555	737	1,056	13	1,391
Total	18,823	4,202	1,069	215	12,878	8	9½	1,555	737	1,056	13	1391

E.—MILITARY 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1868.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.								Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost including contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.	Paid Camp-followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
European — Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
European — Sappers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European — Artillery	746	133	..	18	18	45	54	762	5 Batteries.	30	33	..	70	659	1,084	4,714	...	351	204	83	4,28,805
European — Infantry	2,474	432	..	55	55	133	176	2,542	3¼ Regiments.	..	104	...	234	2,204	237	4,165	..	341	202	100	8,08,068
Total	3,220	565	..	73	73	178	230	3,304	..	30	137	..	304	2,863	1,286	4,297	..	343	203	88	12,36,873
Native — Cavalry	621	8	..	4	4	26	2	597	1 Regt. and 2 Detts	..	16	18	88	475	569	7,163	881	241	139	53	3,50,467
Native — Sappers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Native — Artillery	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Native — Infantry	4,753	365	..	74	74	43	178	4,826	6¾ Regiments.	..	66	108	468	4,184	272	6,819	516	250	119	106	5,73,835
Total	5,377	373	..	78	78	69	180	5,423	..	..	81	121	533	4,659	841	6,883	555	249	121	74	9,24,302
Grand Total	8,597	938	..	151	151	247	410	8,727	..	30	219	126	960	7,522	2,127	5,258	555	283	152	83	21,61,170

E.—MILITARY 2.

STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1868.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c. not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	No. of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company, not on duty.	On Furlough.			
European Artillery ..	5 Batteries	3	..	13	130	..	..	..	29	334	2	12	297	1
European Infantry ...	3¼ Regiments	3	1	77	455	13	127	..	42	322	1	9	227	110
Native Cavalry ..	1 Regiment and 2 Detachments	3	..	25	155	...	..	..	69	275	21	14	74	..
Native Infantry .	6¾ Regiments	6	4	84	564	26	120	..	63	283	19	9	106	7

E.—MILITARY 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year.

	Classification according to religion, race &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		yrs. m.	*ft in.*	*lbs.*	
According to religion	Mahomedans	33—7	5—7	138	
	Hindoos	32—6	5—7	142¾	
	Seikhs	26—1	5—8¾	144¾	
	Christians	34—11	5—7	139¼	
	Parsees	..	..	...	
	Others	36	5—7	..	
According to countries and races.	Hindoostanees	29—6	5—7¾	129¾	
	Punjabees	26—8	5—8½	142	
	Affghans	23—9	5—8	141	
	Beloochees	..	..	..	
	From Western Himalayas ..	..	..	..	
	,, Eastern ,,	..	..	..	
	Bengalees	35	5—7	120	
	From Mahratta countries ..	37—5	5—6½	122½	
	Telingas	35	5—7	120	
	Canarese	35	5—7	120	
	Tamuls	35	5—7	120	
	Malabars	35	5—7	120	
	Others	..	..	..	
Hindoos according to caste.	Brahmins	33—6	5—7	132	
	Rajpoots	29—1	5—7	135½	
	Mahrattas	..	..	...	
	Telingas or Gentoos	..	..	..	
	Tamuls	..	..	..	
	Other Castes	31—11	5—6½	121¾	

F.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of in the year

Arm of Service.	Total Number of fighting Officers and men.							Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	Total cost, including Contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Fighting men	Paid non-combatants						

F.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Marine Force attached to the on the last day of the year.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE 1.

ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1868-69.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income.			Total.	Net Receipts.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under Treaties and other engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Charitable Grants.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	58,76,628	22,170	724,693	939,365	..	1,686,228	41,90,400
Forests	351,014	3,889	314,849	..	..	318,738	32,276
Excise on spirits and drugs	961,456	4,478	71,189	..	..	75,667	8,85,789
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Territorial ..	71,89,098	30,537	11,10,731	939,365	.	2,080,633	51,08,465
Assessed Taxes — Professions & Trades Tax ..	111,112	5,792	9	..	..	5,801	1,05,311
Assessed Taxes — Pandhari Tax ..	264,750	19,626	3,360	..	..	22,986	2,41,764
Assessed Taxes — License Tax	65	..	..	..	..	..	65
Customs—Sugar duty..	84,832	..	..	..	..	..	84,832
Salt — Duty on imported ..	1,428,086	234	4,54,789	..	..	4,55,023	9,73,063
Salt — Excise Duty	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
Total ..	14,28,086	234	4,54,789	..	..	4,55,023	9,73,063

A.—FINANCE 1.—(*Continued.*)

Sources of Income.		Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income. Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaties and other engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Charitable Grants.	Total.	Net Receipts.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opium.	Fees on License	3,850	35	..	..		35	3,815
	Export Duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3,850	35	..	...	..	35	3,815
Stamps		8,35,604	19,130	28,358	..	..	47,488	7,88,116
Post Office		..	..	..	..	...	..	...
Electric Telegraph		..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Mint		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law and Justice.	Refunds*	108,779	2,487	55,662	..	..	58,149	50,630
	Real fines	115,748	9,821	..	..	...	9,821	1,05,927
Police.	Refunds	39,373	..	..	..	...	..	39,373
	Real	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes Registration Fees, proceeds of Jail manufactures, &c.

Public Works	Refunds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sales ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Real ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	Refunds ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Real ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Military Refunds	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
Interest ...	..	..	..	1,437	..	..	..	..	1,437
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2,19,771	..	..	..	..	2,19,771
	Total Imperial		..	32,13,407	57,125	5,42,178	...	..	5,99,303 26,14,104
LOCAL.									
Public Works Funds		..	..	11,14,621	..	57,897	..	..	57,897 10,56,724
Police Funds	..	..	..	66,417	..	..	..	..	.. 66,417
Education Funds	..	..	..	1,53,977	..	..	..		.. 1,53,977
Charitable Funds	..	..	..	23,699	..	...	..	..	.. 23,699
General Funds	..	..	..	3,89,149	...	..	..	..	.. 3,89,149
	Total Local		..	17,47,863	..	57,897	..	..	57,897 16,89,966
	Gross Receipts		..	121,50,368	87,662	17,10,806	9,39,365	..	27,37,833 94,12,535

A.—FINANCE 2.

Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1868-69.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year	Amount. Present year.	Cause of Increase and Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishment	10,47,273	9,50,970	Less expenditure in Revenue Survey, and Settlement Departments.
Civil Contingencies	2,68,883	2,28,830	Less expenditure on account of Printing charges.
Judicial charges { Courts, &c.	6,53,308	6,90,649	Increase of salaries to Ministerial Establishments
Judicial charges { Prisons	1,81,615	2,00,903	Increased scale sanctioned in G. O. F. D., No. 2636, dated 25th November 1867.
Police charges	12,93,172	12,65,806	Less expenditure on account of contingencies and charges for petty constructions and repairs of Police Buildings.
Military			
Marine			
Deficit, Post Office			
Do. Electric Telegraph			
Superannuation and Retired Allowances ..	1,30,495	1,18,323	Owing to casualties.
Public Works { Civil { New			
Public Works { Civil { Repairs ..			
Public Works { Military { New			
Public Works { Military { Repairs ..			
Education	*4,11,544	† 4,24,456	Increased charge on account of Scholarships, Grants-in-aid, and Medical School.
Miscellaneous	1,07,480	73,057	Decrease is owing to the abolition of the elephant khedda at Belaspore, and a smaller contribution on account of District Post.
Total Imperial ..	40,93,770	39,52,994	

LOCAL.		
District roads and Bridges	1,77,361	1,38,629
Other district expenditure	1,42,334	2,22,900
Police	1,33,544	1,08,867
Other Municipal expenditure	10,82,102	11,29,877
District Post Offices	37,973	45,178
Total Local ..	15,74,314	16,40,451
Grand Total ..	56,68,084	55,93,445
Surplus	..	38,19,090
Deficit ..	..	..

* From Imperial .. Rs. 2,12,139
.. Local 1,99,405
Total 4,11,544

† From Imperial .. Rs. 2,45,400
.. Local . 1,79,056
Total 4,24,456

NOTE.—The receipts and charges on account of the Department Public Works, Postal and Telegraph Departments, and the Military, are not entered in this Statement, the accounts of those Departments being subject to separate audit and adjustment.

A—FINANCE 3.

Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Central Provinces in the year 1868-69.

Receipts.	Amount	Disbursements.	Amount
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year	33,63,694	Expenditure as per Statement A2.	55,93,445
Net Revenue as per Statement A1.	94,12,535	Interest on Saving and other Accounts	9,680
Receipts on account of Loan and Railways		Loan, Railways, and Interest	
Do. of Service Funds	39,419	Service Funds	12,524
Repayments of Miscellaneous and Tuccavee Advances ..	1,21,551	Miscellaneous and Tuccavee Advances	1,55,304
Deposits	311,896	Repayment of Deposits	2,93,961
Suspense Account	37,571	Suspense Accounts	43,847
Sale of Waste Lands	72,194	Bills Discharged on other Treasuries: Local	7,61,004
Bills Drawn on other Treasuries: Local	7,69,355	Bills Discharged on other Treasuries: Other Governments ..	8,44,763
Bills Drawn on other Treasuries: Other Governments	30,23,730	Local Remittances	113,58,465*
Local Remittances	1,11,96,299	Public Works Remittances	45,96,384
Public Works Remittances	5,05,441	Remittances from other Governments, Civil: Post Office	6,26,935
Remittances from other Governments, Civil: Post Office	2,61,623	Remittances from other Governments, Civil: Telegraph Department	1,97,303
Remittances from other Governments, Civil: Telegraph Department	28,445	Remittances from other Governments, Civil: Money Order do.	1,00,260
Remittances from other Governments, Civil: Money Order Do.	5,91,839	Remittances from other Governments, Civil: Miscellaneous	23,52,299
Remittances from other Governments, Civil: Miscellaneous	55,00,301	Remittances from other Governments, Military	44,38,602
Remittances from other Governments, Military	3,22,668		
Total ..	355,58,561	Total ..	313,84,776
Disbursements ..	313,84,776		
Cash at end of year ..	41,73,785		

B.—PUBLIC WORKS I.

***STATEMENT** showing expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces in the year* 1868-69.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishments.					Cost of Establishments.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	..	..	6,90,116	3,08,747	13,25,069	1,83,903
Bridges	..	..	3,26,206	..	66,639	*63,349
Canals	..	..	66,639	62,514	3,84,099	52,978
Public buildings	..	..	3,21,585	..	..	..
Sanitaria	..	..	..	..	9,77,736	1,93,122
Godavery Navigation Works ..	..	..	9,77,736	..	10,676	..
Railway	..	..	10,676	..	13,652	1,853
Minor Civil Works	..	..	892	12,760		
MILITARY.						
Barrack buildings	..	..	14,58,884			
Fortifications	..	..	27,834	1,27,480	19,03,310	2,62,516
Other works and buildings ..	..	..	40,632			
Other Military purposes	..	..	2,18,486			
Grand Total ..	..	..	41,69,686	5,11,501	46,81,187	7,57,751

* Preliminary operations.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS 2.

STATEMENT showing the Income and Expenditure of reproductive Works in the Public Works Department in the Central Provinces in the year 1868-69.

Name of large Work or class of minor Works.	Whether received from Native Governments or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years	Receipts and Expenditure during the year.					Remarks showing the present condition and prospects of the Works.
			Gross income received in cash.	Cost of establishment.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest of capital at 5 per cent	Net surplus or deficit.	

C.—RAILWAYS.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers	do. from merchandize	do. from Railway material.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European Staff.	do. Native do.	Total Capital expended.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.									

D.—Agriculture.

1—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate.*

District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil seeds.	Sugar cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables	All other crops not included in the above.
Nagpore ..	15,721	269,983	599,976	97,387	1,617	86,081	193	..	697	474	..	..	8,124	3,251
Bhundara ..	543,019	86,064	147,982	27,068	12,561	..	..	..	197	558	..	..	2,128	344
Chanda ..	253,161	75,253	276,884	51,897	4,074	39,169	..	..	613	1,283	..	..	7,795	..
Wurdah ..	365	181,293	377,679	90,627	262	173,514	641	..	190	1,231	..	..	2,664	3,882
Balaghat ..	178,405	5,834	14,324	2,591	775	..	..	..	4	745	..	..	114	..
Jubbulpore ..	134,475	210,648	313,976	26,983	3,324	28,180	311		1,336	391	..	..	904	3,653
Saugor ..	9,038	440,053	150,904	11,487	2,742	24,389	37	209	1,501	120	..	..	1,924	1,106
Dumoh ..	37,836	198,347	150,242	13,423	1,492	14,200	87	22	578	134	..	..	861	1,278
Mundlah ..	40,630	152,616	205,567	23,525	1,653	1,685	50	..	646	434		..	434	..
Seonee ..	218,779	267,588	144,400	19,761	3,234	5,317	121	..	1,030	93	..	..	148	210
Hoshungabad ..	22,672	470,560	409,008	25,083	1,580	16,708	920	..	2,014	3,146	..	..	3,290	
Bartool ..	16,273	223,964	409,155	64,327	8,512	538	3,912	.	5,619	358	..	..	..	..
Nursingpore ..	15,270	143,266	239,212	4,810	5,209	61,828	60	19	1,017	872	..	..	572	573
Nimar ..	7,463	11,200	251,610	18,086	572	25,625	299	.	647	354	..	..	1,706	..
Chindwara ..	671	159,772	370,852	30,830	5,326	37,053	1,392	..	..	..	..	..	1,426	..
Raepore ..	510,714	249,706	375,406	180,280	35,826	83,436	535	..	1,910	6,903	..	..	13,973	..
Belaspore ..	882,218	79,203	225,443	56,039	6,888	72,922	124	..	..	2,317	..	..	12,329	..
Sumbulpore ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Upper Godavery ..	12,520	143	32,240	1,033	20	691	..	..	20	444	..	..	152	..
Total ..	2,899,230	3,125,493	4,694,869	745,237	95,668	671,336	8,682	250	18,019	19,857	..	..	58,634	14,597

Stock, 2.

Districts.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Nagpore	237,610	434	2,146	1,541	39,641	4,154	22,292	38,570	100	
Bhundara	314,571	599	851	189	44,854	153	33,056	54,710	424	
Chanda	381,845	153	617	72	168,940	442	27,384	43,294	459	
Wurdah	219,395	312	1,728	2,153	26,756	812	18,238	15,736	48	
Balaghat	86,085	38	629	7	9,073	2,217	11,123	14,270	56	
Jubbulpore	315,663	1,076	7,099	1,625	43,150	8,641	3,419	61,803	22	
Saugor	350,956	3,453	3,564	2,760	15,667	2,880	14,363	61,982	8	
Dumoh	343,084	925	2,128	7,485	9,935	4,387	3,050	32,795	..	
Mundlah	216,807	25	3,107	27	7,740	8,830	217	11,001	211	
Seonee	272,587	695	5,987	882	23,523	12,583	12,313	37,189	49	
Hoshungabad ..	276,101	1,650	5,060	1,922	15,000	2,485	11,428	30,718	107	
Baitool	240,240	170	5,447	365	12,450	2,100	4,346	22,736	..	
Nursingpore	209,301	500	6,521	2,943	18,625	5,169	11,433	27,072	36	
Nimar	110,033	2,233	..	1,885	..	...	7,500	16,567	25	
Chindwara	226,307	108	5,327	771	19,311	4,065	3,135	23,357	6	
Raepore	1,153,382	571	9,677	622	71,545	5,793	27,237	77,047	..	
Belaspore	644,261	100	22,000	250	40,000	22,000	12,765	95,840	..	
Sumbulpore	209,439	60	743	10	20,501	645	8,628	52,240	453	
Upper Godavery ..	34,858	..	67	..	2,369	250	730	4,537	5	
Total....	5,842,525	13,102	82,698	25,549	589,080	87,606	232,657	721,524	2,009	

Rates of rent and produce, 3.

Districts.	Average rent per acre for land suited for—																							
	Rice.			Wheat.			Inferior grains.			Cotton.			Opium.			Oilseeds.			Fibres.			Sugar-cane.			Tobacco.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Nagpore ..	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	3	4	0
Bhundara ..	0	12	11	0	13	5	0	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	11	3	0	15	7	0	13	2	0	15	10
Chanda ..	0	13	0	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	..	..	..	0	10	6	0	6	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
Wurdah ..	0	12	2	1	0	1	0	14	0	0	13	0	6	1	4	0	14	5	0	14	8	3	1	4	5	1	4
Balaghat ..	0	9	9	0	3	8	0	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	10	..	..	..	0	12	0	0	6	0
Jubbulpore ..	1	12	0	2	4	0	0	10	0	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	5	0	0
Saugor ..	2	1	0	1	9	0	0	9	6	1	13	0	16	0	0	1	2	0	1	10	0	7	12	4	3	13	0
Dumoh ..	1	4	0	1	12	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	1	12	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	2	8	0
Mundlah ..	1	4	0	1	6	0	0	8	0	1	2	6	2	6	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	3	5	9
Seonee ..	0	11	9	1	0	6	0	11	8	0	11	0	1	8	6	0	7	7	2	12	0	1	11	0	1	1	5
Hoshungabad ..	1	8	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	1	8	0
Betool ..	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	4	4	0	11	9	1	5	0	0	5	4	0	5	5	1	8	5	1	1	8
Nursingpore ..	1	4	3	1	15	0	1	10	0	1	4	3	2	8	0	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	7	4	1	2	0
Nimar ..	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Chindwara ..	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	4	0	0	13	0	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	13	0
Raepore ..	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	1	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	12	3	0	12	0
Belaspore ..	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	0	8	0	..	..	..	4	0	0	0	8	0
Sumbulpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Godavery	4	8	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	..	..	..	2	0	0	0	12	0	4	8	0	5	0	0
General average	1	7	2	1	4	7	0	11	0	1	0	5	3	2	7	0	13	1	0	14	9	3	3	7	2	3	0

Districts.	Average produce of land per acre, in lbs.											
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton (kuppas.)	Opium.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugar (goor.)	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Miscellaneous articles, &c.
Nagpore ..	180	130	108	..	80	1	57	64	300	150	..	...
Bhundara ..	270	330	430	..	..	..	190	590	670	240	820	320
Chanda ..	300	200	500	..	140	..	..	150	700	150	..	..
Wurdah ..	40	167	520	..	120	1	51	210	325	190	..	410
Balaghat ..	277	245	223	..	..	..	131	..	488	178	480	216
Jubbulpore ..	12	148	107	..	145	6	9	413	80	80	..	..
Saugor ..	50	48	215	12	145	5	200	100	125	22	130	160
Dumoh ..	24	400	360	28	108	1	240	160	120	..	320	280
Mundlah ..	420	390	175	..	92	2	230	240	700	240	..	..
Seonee ..	220	370	208	..	93	2	238	1,584	798	138	2400	626
Hoshungabad ..	432	540	600	..	160	2	308	160	1,600	160	..	..
Betool ..	152	302	322	..	87	3	175	133	1,320	135	290	...
Nursingpore ..	20	350	270	10	140	4	120	..	120	80	..	..
Nimar ..	720	640	440	..	160	6	160	500	400	240	..	...
Chindwara ..	246	307	390	..	185	2	123	..	410	..	820	..
Raepore ..	240	320	320	..	40	8	400	324	320	240	..	..
Belaspore ..	80	420	480	..	145	7	550	..	700	230	..	..
Sumbulpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Godavery	232	670	240	..	150	..	230	192	480	240	..	..
General average	217½	351	316	16	124	3½	200¾	344	536¼	170	757	335

E—Price of produce and labour at the end of year.

Produce I.

| District. | Price of produce per maund of 40 seers. | | |

Labour 2.

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.			Wages per diem. Unskilled.			Cart per day.			Camel per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boat per day.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nagpore	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	10	0
Bhundara	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
Chanda	0	9	0	0	2	6	0	12	0		..			..		1	4	0
Wurdah	0	10	0	0	3	6	0	13	4		..		3	2	0	1	0	0
Balaghat	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		..			..		0	12	0
Jubbulpore	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	6	6	3	12	0		..	
Saugor	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0		..		1	14	0		..	
Dumoh	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	10	0		..		3	12	0		..	
Mandlah	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	8	0		..		2	8	0	0	4	0
Seonee	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	6	0	1	0	0
Hoshungabad	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	8	0
Baitool	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	7	8	0		..	
Nursingpore	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	12	0		..		2	8	0		...	
Nimar	0	14	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	3	2	0		..	
Chindwara	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	7	8	0		..	
Raepore	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0		..	
Belaspore	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0		..			...		1	0	0
Sumbulpore	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	8	0		..			..		1	4	0
Upper Godavery	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0		..			..		5	0	0
General Average ..	0	8	4	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	8	3	3	11	9	0	14	0

F.—Mines and Quarries.

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
				Mds.	
Nagpore ..	.....	.....	..	..	
Bhundara ..	Tehseels Bhundara, Sakolee, and Tirora	Iron ore and various kinds of stones	156	12,769	
Chanda ..	Tehseel Chanda	Iron ore and coal ..	20	13,200	
Wurdah ..	.....	.. ....	..	..	
Balaghat ..	Dhunsooa, Lunjee, Hutta, Badra, Kenhee and Paruswarra ..	Iron ore	20	285	
Jubbulpore ...	Tehseel Bijiragogurh, Jubbulpore, Sehora and Sleemanabad ..	Do.	29	5,218	
Saugor ..	Umurmow, Baraita, Tigora, Chirola and Heerapore ..	Do.	5	2,539	
	Cheerkhara, Masosa, Oodeipoora, Buhereya, Khemlassa, Kurnelgurh Dehree, and Peeprasur	Various kinds of building stones	..	..	
Dumoh ..	.....	.....	..	..	
Mundla ..	Tehseels Mundla and Ramgurh	Iron ore and limestone ..	17	304	
Seonee ..	Loha, Agree, and Jutama	Iron ore	200	625	
Hoshungabad ..	Tehseels Hoshungabad, Sohagpore and Seonee	Building stone	32	..	

Baitool	Sonadah, Kotmee, Murdunpoor, Pandra, and Doree ..	Coal	..	..	
	Kanara, Lakhapore, Banspore, Saleewara, Sulburda, Bhowra, and Chooria	Building stones ..	89	...	
	Chiklar	White ochre	..	...	
Nursingpore ..	Mohpanee and Sehora	Coal	*1	..	*Leased to Nerbudda Coal and Iron Compy.
	Tendookhera, Oomurkherie, Omerpanee, Kishenpore, Latgaon, Nadia, and Jhiree	Iron ore	..	..	
	Khainee, Bumhoree, and Bichooa	Limestone	..	..	
	Nagwara and Baguspore	Sandstone	..	...	
Nimar ..	Khundwa, Bere, Jawur, Ghisore, and Shara	Building stones ..	35	..	
Chindwara ..	Burkoe, Sendah, and 36 other places	Coal	2	..	Burkoe has been leased to Mr Rassetto, since deceased.
Raepore ..	Condkusur, Bhindo and Loharra, Dullec, and Muggurkoond ..	Iron	3	..	
	Mahadeo Ghat on Kharom river	Blue limestone ..	..	..	Worked out by D. P. W.
	Gundye	Red ochre	1	...	
	On the hills 3 miles from Chichola	Galena or sulphate of lead	..	..	
	Goorcharee and Mahadeo Ghat	Building stone of sorts ..	..	..	
Belaspore ..	Lapa, Pendra, Kenda, Korba and Kawurda Zemindarees ..	Iron..	..	..	
	Belaspore and Seoreenarrain	Building stone ..	..	..	
Sumbulpore ..	.....	.....	..	..	
Upper Godavery	Bustar and Seroncha Talook	Iron ore	...	..	

G.—Manufactures.

	Class of Manufactures.											
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.	Silver and Gold.	Pottery.	Leather.
Number of Mills and large manufactures	...	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	10	..	1	..
Private looms or small works..	2,347	107,310	6,823	6,929	26	10,203	10,453	3,560	2,560	4,717	3,063	18,290
Number of workmen in large works .. Male ..	..	705	..	..	..	90	37	..	150	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works .. Female ..	..	121	..	..	..	25	10	..	100	..	20	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	4,246	176,743	15,200	17,229	196	15,913	20,261	5,570	4,462	12,396	6,033	21,450
Number of European Superintendents in large works ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Value of block in ditto. Rs.	..	20,485	..	..	..	4,260	2,500	..	..	..	4,600	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works .. Rs..	2,16,687	71,84,671	2,56,754	1,98,729	9,200	5,58,368	8,03,497	3,51,272	1,72,312	7,17,783	1,45,148	2,72,731

I.—COINAGE and CURRENCY.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver coin imported during the year in lbs.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State	Private	By State	Private	By State	Private	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	⅛ rupees	Double pice.	Single pice.	Small coin.	Total value		Government.	Native	Government.	Native	Government.	Native
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 180,00,000	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 9,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000

2.—*Paper Currency.*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, number and value of.			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year number and value.			Reserve at end of the year, stated in Rupees.						Securities, classes of security being stated.
								Coin.			Bullion.			
Small notes under Rs. 50	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
No. 25,632	14,508	3,868	73,06,070	49,29,060	17,110	9,723	1,128	..	12,95,988-5-8	..	..	..	..	5,47,901-10-4
Rs. 3,66,350	10,47,500	29,43,000			2,45,240	6,22,650	9,75,000							

K.—CHARITABLE

Charitable Institutions in operation

Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income. From Government. Rs.	A.	P.	Income. From Local Funds. Rs.	A.	P.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.									
Lunatic Asylums									
Nagpore	1	100·89	127	10,387	0	3	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	1	41·50	75	4,563	5	1	...	..	..
Dispensaries									
TO WHICH THE PUBLIC ALSO CONTRIBUTE.									
Nagpore ..	6	1894·67	45,972	3,640	8	10	964	3	5
Bhundara ..	2	72·09	5,569	1,080	0	0	701	5	4
Chanda ..	4	161·10	11,934	2,873	5	8	1,418	1	2
Wurdah ..	4	104·53	6,992	1,746	5	4	1,744	10	4
Balaghat ..	2	58·83	3,747	1,700	0	0	30	0	0
Jubbulpore ..	7	368·64	19,241	3,977	10	2	2,455	9	3
Saugor ..	8	356·00	21,661	4,155	8	0	1,259	10	6
Dumoh ...	4	101·03	6,891	2,007	4	8	1,647	0	0
Seonee ..	3	110·21	13,655	1,471	7	3	1,344	0	0
Mundla ..	1	36·54	1,895	840	0	0	150	0	0
Hoshungabad ..	5	213·86	10,299	1,541	9	9	2,869	13	10
Baitool ..	4	99·02	4,575	1,620	0	0	1,076	0	0
Nursingpore ..	3	101·66	5,203	1,080	0	0	162	11	8
Chindwara ..	2	138·30	10,859	935	12	10	1,053	8	5
Nimar	3	150·25	8,382	1,997	1	6	1,618	8	3
Raepore ..	5	231·92	21,403	2,349	13	5	1,524	6	2
Sumbulpore ..	1	41·23	1,454	775	6	4	591	0	2
Belaspore ..	1	43·90	4,742	480	0	0	..	..	..
Seroncha ..	1	42·17	1,926	1,014	10	9	..	..	..
Poor Houses									
TO WHICH THE PUBLIC ALSO CONTRIBUTE.									
Nagpore	1	30·00	10,950	1,200	0	0	...	..	...
Bhundara	1	15·10	5,520	..	..	..	240	0	0
Leper Asylum									
Nagpore	1	9·00	9	..	...	..	655	7	5
GENERAL.									
To relieve paupers.									
SUPPORTED BY GENERAL PUBLIC.									
Raepore	1	8·50	20	..	..	..	..	...	..
Dumoh	1	34·50	2,860	...	..	..	..	..	..
Seonee ..	1	113·71	41,520	..	..	..	...	..	..
Hindoo.									
To relieve paupers.									
Dumoh	5	200·09	72,000	...	..	..	..	...	..
Mahomedan.									
Total ...	79	4879·09	3,39,481	51,436	13	10	21,505	15	11

INSTITUTIONS.

in the Central Provinces.

Income.									Number of Institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief granted
Investments.			By interest on sums invested.			Subscriptions and donations.			In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	Medical aid, diet and clothing
...	..	..	..	..	..	104	10	11	1	..	..	ditto ditto.
9,291	1	8	828	4	8	3,667	8	0	..	5	1	
1,533	1	7	49	15	0	1,013	9	6	..	..	2	
68	6	0	..	..	..	706	9	5	..	3	1	Medicine, diet and clothing
1,184	3	1	..	..	..	693	8	0	..	...	4	Medicine and diet
—6	12	5	..	..	..	440	4	9	..	1	1	Medicine
86	14	10	..	...	..	1,713	6	2	..	3	4	Medicine and diet
887	4	6	1,074	13	0	6,511	15	8	..	6	2	
2,021	11	9	..	..	...	1,373	8	9	..	2	2	
299	15	8	..	..	..	237	10	6	..	1	2	Medicine and diet
975	3	0	..	..	..	667	2	0	..	..	1	ditto
1,381	11	10	75	0	0	2 727	2	0	..	1	4	Medicine
114	12	7	...	...	..	715	3	3	..	3	1	Medicine and diet
940	8	5	..	..	..	1,102	8	9	..	1	2	Medicine
51	0	0	..	..	..	458	7	1	..	1	1	Medicine and diet
614	1	9	..	..	..	1,092	2	11	...	..	3	
360	5	10	..	..	..	2,139	11	6	..	4	1	Medicine diet and clothing.
1,079	2	11	..	..	..	1,059	14	6	..	..	1	ditto ditto
704	1	11	..	..	..	251	4	0	.	..	1	ditto ditto
165	6	7	..	..	..	347	0	0	..	..	1	ditto ditto
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	0	0	..	...	1	Diet and clothing
...	...	..	..	..	..	1,005	11	1	...	..	1	ditto
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	1	..	..	Medicine diet and clothing
...	..	..	..	..	..	55	11	5	1	.	..	Diet, clothing, and Medicine
...	..	..	..	..	..	190	1	0	1	..	..	ditto
..	...	..	..	..	..	2,101	6	0	..	..	1	Food, clothing, and shelter for a few
..	..	...	..	..	..	4,500	0	0	1	4	..	Food only
21,759	1	11										
—6	12	5										
21,752	5	6	2,028	0	8	36,136	7	0	6	35	38	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCESIASTICAL.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1868-69.

Profession.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income. Paid by Government.			Income. From endowed property. In land.			Income. From endowed property. In money.			Income. From fees and offerings.			Remarks.
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Christians	Roman Catholic	16	8	5,649	9,024	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	0	0	
	Church of England	13	6	2,171	13,702	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,130	0	0	
	Church of Scotland	4	1	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548	1	1	
	Protestant Dissenters	1	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Greeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Armenians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Unitarians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hindoos	3,646	3,343	652,679	..	..	..	94,941	10	11	15,222	0	0	41,635	12	0	
Mahomedans	Soonee	352	225	31,365	..	..	..	7,781	0	0	1,272	8	0	1,924	0	0	
	Sheeah	32	22	1,649	..	..	..	76	0	0	76	0	0	420	0	0	
	Seikhs	6	6	4,526	..	..	..	77	8	0	8	0	0	163	0	0	
	Buddhist or Jain	259	203	6,623	..	..	..	..	..	..	662	0	0	5,242	0	0	
Total		4,329	3,815	705,073	22,816	0	0	102875	10	11	17,240	8	0	51,422	13	1	

NOTE.—Returns from Wardah, Baitool, and Sumbulpore were not received.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—The University.

Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta for the year 1868-69.

Nature of Examination.	Number of affiliated Colleges.	Number of their Students.	Number of Candidates.	Average age.	Educated at		Religion.				Passed.		Net cost to State.
					Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	First Division.	Second Division.	
Entrance Examination ..													
First Examination in Arts ..													
B. A.													
M. A.													
B. L.													
L. L.													
L. M. S. First Examination ..													
B. M. Examination ..													
M. D.													

Note.—Some of the students matriculated in the Central Provinces are pursuing their studies in the Colleges of other Provinces, hence this Statement is blank for the Central Provinces.

Education—2.

General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Central Provinces for the year 1868-69.

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions.												Private Institutions, aided and unaided.												Grand total average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.
	Number.	Number of Students on Roll.	Average attendance daily.	Average Age.	Teachers.		Income.			No. of persons instructed in			Class.				Total.	Average attendance daily.	Income.			No. of persons instructed in				
					Christian.	Others.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	General.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Christian.			From Endowments.	From Fees.	From Government grant.	English.	Vernacular.	General.		
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
*Colleges**																										
Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Professional ..	..	..	..	..	...		..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Schools																										
Higher ..	2	399	310	15	5	20	28,673	1,107	29,780	399	463	..	24	517	70	..	611	447	4,548	1,384	7,638	26	182	..	757	
Middle ..	41	5,625	3,888	11	5	182	87,197	6,208	93,406	1633	5, 68	..	344	347	60	..	751	523	2,678	1,852	7,616	515	602	..	4,411	
Lower ..	656	34,306	21,582	10	..	755	1,61,959	6,272	168,231	5	35,124	..	585	24,659	951	..	26,195	14,697	34,402	8,245	23,105	263	26,161	..	36,279	1 to 129.
Girls' Schools ..																										
Higher ..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	112	80	..	..	1,200	45	67	..	80	
Lower ..	133	4,568	2,755	7	2	127	17,742	3	17,746	..	4,568	..	31	17	..	..	48	33	457	..	..	31	17	..	2,788	
Normal Schools.																										
For Masters ..	3	137	108	21	..	7	15,650	213	15,862	15	146	..	25	3	..	..	28	14	..	..	..	6	28	..	122	
For Mistresses	3	55	43	28	1	3	4,034	..	4,034	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	838	45,090	28,686	11	13	1094	315,256	13,803	329,059	2052	46,024	..	† 1121	25,543	1081	..	27,745	15,794	‡ 42,084	11487	39,558	1286	27,057	..	44,357	

*There are no Colleges in the Central Provinces, but an Arts Class has been formed in connection with the Saugor High School.

† This includes Christians, we have no separate columns in the General Returns showing Christians only.

‡ This includes subscriptions.

N. B.—The ratio of pupils to population is 1 to 124

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1. *Scientific and Literary Societies.*

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or visitors. Male.	Members or visitors. Female.	Members or visitors. Juvenile.	Members or visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A P	Rs. A P						
Antiquarian Society	..	500			Information not received.						1865.
Agri-Horticultural Society ..	..	1,200				Do.					Do.
Khundwa Native Library ..	A library and reading room for the residents of the town.	..	51	100	151	15	..	10	25	..	1st September 1865.
Boorhanpoor Library	Do.	..	..	47 6 ..	47 6 ..	8	1	5	14	..	1st February 1868.
Literary Societies at each ..	Essay writing and debating.										
Town Schools in the Raepore district ..	Do.	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	5 Members at each School.	..	..	5 Members at each school.	..	September 1867.
Debating Society at Jubbulpore ..	Discussion on literary and social subjects.	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	20	..	January 1868.
Masters' Native General Library at Bhandara ..	Library.	a *1,000	..	363 1 6	1,363 1 6	45	..	15	60	..	March 1864.
Seetabuldee Native Club ..	General improvement.	..	40	198	151	23	..	.	23	..	22nd Novr. 1868.
Nagpore Native General Library ..	do.	a * 1,000	b *1,075	..	.. .. ..	2,075	..	...	..	..	1864.
Omrawtee Native Library ..	do.	a *500	200	..	.. .. ..	700	..	..	..	..	1868.

a * Promised. b * Of this sum Rs. 390 have been promised.

2.—*The Press.*

Number of Newspapers.						Periodicals.								Books published in the year.				Remarks.
Daily.		Bi or tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Other.		
English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.	
..	..	1	..	2	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	3	1,703	

V. STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*RETURN showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the population of any places, or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred.*

DISTRICTS.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average age at time of death.	REMARKS.
		Urban Population.					
Nagpore ..	12	196,966	356	4,326	4,193	..	
Bhundara ..	12	59,118	..	1,467	1,478	..	
Chanda ...	11	53,267	148	1,155	991	..	
Wurdah ..	9	46,326	..	1,503	1,266	..	
Jubbulpore ..	9	81,969	792	2,257	2,959		
Saugor ..	24	94,964	457	2,312	2,581	..	
Dumoh ...	6	24,756	169	629	540	..	
Seonee ..	3	14,115	53	249	377	..	
Mundla ..	5	10,816	116	403	433	..	
Hoshungabad ..	7	40,458	..	1,015	1,043	..	
Baitool ..	6	16,623	..	468	481	..	
Nursingpore ..	4	19,121	..	384	403	..	
Nimar ..	13	62,259	330	922	1,319	..	
Chindwara ..	14	38,467	44	1,290	1,018	..	
Raepore ..	10	35,719	367	1,048	728	..	
Belaspore ..	1	6,190	2	214	221	...	
Sumbulpore ..	1	9,453	87	230	237	..	
Upper Godavery ..	4	11,362	..	136	149	..	
Total ...	151	821,949	2,921	20,058	20,417	...	
		Rural Population.					
	Circles.						
Nagpore.. ..	12	283,043	..	6,589	4,177	..	
		152,141	108	..	...	..	
Jubbulpore ..	35	1,189,888	..	34,000	24,450	..	
		981,307	4,061	..	...	..	
Nerbudda ..	18	1,087,937	..	17,210	11,428	..	
		156,423	529	..	..	..	
Chuteesgurh ..	22	1,307,159	..	27,874	17,429	..	
		1,307,159	4,013	...	..	..	
Upper Godavery ..	5	54,800	..	868	488	..	
	92	3,922,887	..	87,141	57,972	..	
		2,597,030	8,711	..	..	..	

2.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces

	Diseases.	Nagpore.							
		In-door.				Out-door.			
		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Miasmatic.	Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ieterodes	00	00	98	9	17	00	9,582	15
	Typhoid, Typhus and continued ..	00	00	00	00	1	00	40	2
	Eruptive	00	00	1	1	00	00	00	00
	Dysenteria	00	00	31	6	00	00	466	5
	Diarrhœa	00	00	32	7	3	00	1,962	4
	Cholera	00	00	14	11	00	00	169	23
	Opthalmia	00	00	27	00	2	00	2,498	00
	Rheumatismus	00	00	27	2	00	00	3,496	00
	Other Miasmatic diseases	00	00	5	2	1	00	1,001	00
Parasitic. Enthetic.	Syphilitic diseases	00	00	55	00	1	00	1,465	00
	Lepra	00	00	1	1	00	00	159	00
	Hydrophobia	00	00	1	1	00	00	00	00
	Other Enthetic diseases	00	00	5	00	00	00	153	00
	Scabies	00	00	10	00	00	00	2,826	00
	Vermes	00	00	00	00	00	00	240	00
	Other parasitic diseases	00	00	1	00	00	00	487	00
	Scorbutus	00	00	5	00	00	00	26	00
Dietic.	Other dietic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	148	00
Constitutional.	Carcinoma	00	00	9	00	00	00	10	00
	Other Constitutional diseases ..	00	00	25	10	00	00	93	00
Tubercular.	Phthisis	00	00	1	1	00	00	13	1
	Other tubercular diseases	00	00	2	00	00	00	101	00
	Diseases of the Nervous system ..	00	00	19	2	1	00	3,291	00
	Ditto of the Circulatory do. ..	00	00	6	3	00	00	11	00
	Ditto of the Respiratory do. ..	00	00	18	4	1	00	2,163	3
	Ditto of the Digestive do. ..	00	00	00	00	7	00	5,166	3
	Ditto of the Urinary do. ..	00	00	15	3	00	00	80	00
	Ditto of the Generative do. ..	00	00	7	00	00	00	94	00
	Ditto of the Locomotive do. ..	00	00	17	00	1	00	61	00
	Ditto of the Integumentary system ..	00	00	107	10	6	00	8,090	00
	Developmental diseases of children ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	19	00
	Ditto of women ..	00	00	3	00	00	00	100	00
	Other Developmental diseases ...	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Injuries	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Luxatura	00	00	3	00	00	00	78	00
	Morsus Serpentis	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Venenatio	00	00	20	00	00	00	56	00
	Fractura	00	00	12	1	00	00	68	00
	Other Injuries	00	00	45	6	2	00	1,095	00
	Total ..	00	00	622	80	43	00	45,307	56

class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year 1868.

Bhundara.								Chanda.							
In-door.				Out-door.				In-door.				Out-door.			
Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
00	00	45	1	7	00	1,576	00	00	00	101	2	2	00	3,213	4
00	00	1	00	1	00	21	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	6	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00
00	00	24	8	1	00	138	00	00	00	8	3	00	00	166	4
00	00	6	00	2	00	32	00	00	00	9	1	00	00	177	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	51	2	00	00	00	00	00	00	14	10
00	00	7	00	1	00	427	00	00	00	4	00	1	00	516	00
00	00	19	00	2	00	149	00	00	00	18	2	00	00	489	00
00	00	12	2	3	00	165	00	00	00	23	2	00	00	162	00
00	00	3	00	00	00	142	00	00	00	24	1	00	00	493	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	9	00	00	00	5	1	00	00	20	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	503	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	1,158	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	43	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	49	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	316	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
00	00	6	1	1	00	26	2	00	00	13	3	00	00	112	00
00	00	1	1	00	00	3	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	1
00	00	1	00	00	00	14	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	7	00
00	00	19	4	2	00	226	00	00	00	32	2	00	00	530	3
00	00	1	00	00	00	5	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	4	00
00	00	5	1	2	00	165	00	00	00	7	00	00	00	582	00
00	00	6	00	11	00	608	00	00	00	11	3	00	00	1,707	4
00	00	1	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	31	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	00
00	00	1	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	14	00	00	00	57	00
00	00	13	00	4	00	722	00	00	00	16	00	00	00	1,539	00
00	00	00	00	2	00	20	1	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
00	00	3	2	00	00	7	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	8	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	18	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	10	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	1	00	00	3	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	4	00
00	00	19	2	00	00	196	00	00	00	14	3	00	00	226	00
00	00	197	22	39	00	5,333	5	00	00	311	24	3	00	11,620	27

2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

	Diseases.	Wurdah.							
		In-door.				Out-door.			
		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Miasmatic	Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ieterodes	00	00	61	4	10	00	2,190	1
	Typhoid, Typhus and continued ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	00
	Eruptive	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Dysenteria	00	00	11	1	00	00	152	3
	Diarrhœa	00	00	7	4	00	00	162	5
	Cholera	00	00	1	1	00	00	491	150
	Opthalmia	00	00	2	00	00	00	159	00
	Rheumatismous	00	00	13	2	00	00	265	00
	Other Miasmatic diseases	00	00	00	00	1	00	56	00
Enthetic	Syphilitic diseases	00	00	10	00	00	00	215	00
	Lepra	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00
	Hydrophobia	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other Enthetic diseases	00	00	1	00	00	00	58	2
Parasitic	Scabies	00	00	00	00	00	00	345	00
	Vermes	00	00	00	00	00	00	35	00
	Other parasitic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	33	00
Dietic.	Scorbutus	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
	Other dietic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	00
Constitutional.	Carcinoma	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other Constitutional diseases ..	00	00	2	2	00	00	17	00
Tubercular.	Phthisis	00	00	2	00	00	00	00	00
	Other tubercular diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	34	00
	Diseases of the Nervous system ...	00	00	13	00	00	00	285	00
	Ditto of the Circulatory do ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
	Ditto of the Respiratory do ..	00	00	15	2	00	00	271	1
	Ditto of the Digestive do ...	00	00	12	1	00	00	663	2
	Ditto of the Urinary do ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	8	00
	Ditto of the Generative do ..	00	00	1	00	00	00	14	00
	Ditto of the Locomotive do ..	00	00	3	1	00	00	13	00
	Ditto of the Integumentary system ..	00	00	18	2	00	00	981	00
	Developmental diseases of children ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	9	00
	Ditto of women ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	5	00
	Other Developmental diseases ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Injuries	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Luxatura	00	00	00	00	00	00	5	00
	Morsus Serpentis	00	00	1	1	00	00	7	1
	Venenatio	00	00	2	1	00	00	00	00
	Fractura	00	00	5	00	00	00	5	00
	Other Injuries	00	00	32	00	00	00	273	1
	Total...	00	00	212	22	11	00	6,769	166

class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year 1868.—(Continued.)

Balaghat.								Jubbulpore.							
In-door.				Out-door.				In-door.				Out-door.			
Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
00	00	4	00	00	00	1,029	7	7	00	33	7	36	00	3,384	8
00	00	00	00	00	00	1	1	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
00	00	1	00	00	00	92	00	00	00	97	20	00	00	3	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	79	1	2	00	68	31	20	00	379	5
00	00	1	00	00	00	38	11	3	00	68	17	00	00	507	4
00	00	3	00	00	00	164	00	00	00	94	34	00	00	1,512	771
00	00	3	00	00	00	143	1	00	00	20	00	00	00	594	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	74	00	1	00	96	1	00	00	813	00
00	00	5	00	00	00	129	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	285	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	22	00	3	00	38	1	8	00	496	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	44	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	5	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	1	00	00	00	423	00	1	00	3	1	12	00	283	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	986	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	42	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	162	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	6	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	8	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	13	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	11	00	00	00	14	5	00	00	110	3
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	22	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	5	00	00	00	2	1	00	00	73	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	103	00	00	00	28	1	00	00	830	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	42	3
00	00	2	00	00	00	176	00	00	00	40	8	00	00	903	2
00	00	6	00	00	00	316	00	1	00	27	3	22	00	1,822	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	13	00	1	1	1	00	00	00	97	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	27	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	305	00
00	00	4	00	00	00	763	00	00	00	134	11	00	00	3,695	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	15	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	39	6	00	00	35	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	29	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	7	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	5	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	32	1
00	00	5	2	00	00	71	2	00	00	39	00	00	00	414	2
00	00	49	2	00	00	3,698	23	19	1	1,164	147	98	00	17,961	803

2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

	Diseases.	Mundlah.							
		In-door.				Out-door.			
		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans		Natives.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Miasmatic.	Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ieterodes	00	00	39	2	00	00	803	00
	Typhoid, Typhus and continued ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Eruptive	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Dysenteria	00	00	4	00	00	00	20	00
	Diarrhœa	00	00	14	5	00	00	30	00
	Cholera	00	00	18	9	00	00	151	35
	Ophthalmia	00	00	7	00	00	00	32	00
	Rheumatismus	00	00	2	00	00	00	52	00
	Other Miasmatic diseases	00	00	3	00	00	00	4	00
Enthetic.	Syphilitic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	13	00
	Lepra	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Hydrophobia	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other Enthetic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00
Parasitic.	Scabies	00	00	1	00	00	00	169	00
	Vermes	00	00	1	00	00	00	3	00
	Other parasitic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
Dietic.	Scorbutus	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other dietic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Constitutional.	Carcinoma	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other Constitutional diseases ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	00
Tubercular.	Phthisis	00	00	2	00	00	00	00	00
	Other tubercular diseases	00	00	4	2	00	00	00	00
	Diseases of the Nervous system ..	00	00	7	00	00	00	54	00
	Ditto of the Circulatory do ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Ditto of the Respiratory do ..	00	00	7	1	00	00	114	00
	Ditto of the Digestive do ..	00	00	12	1	00	00	78	00
	Ditto of the Urinary do ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
	Diato of the Generative do ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
	Ditto of the Locomotive do ..	00	00	3	00	00	00	4	00
	Ditto of the Integumentry do ..	00	00	32	1	00	00	119	00
	Developmental diseases of children ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Ditto of women	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
	Other Developmental diseases ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Injuries	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Luxatura	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
	Morsus Serpentis	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Venenatio	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Fractura	00	00	1	00	00	00	3	00
	Other Injuries	00	00	13	1	00	00	25	00
	Total ..	00	00	170	22	00	00	1,725	35

class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year 1868.—(Continued.)

Seoner.								Saugor.							
In-door.				Out-door.				In-door.				Out-door.			
Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
7	00	112	10	53	00	3,820	10	00	00	63	2	2	00	3,813	17
00	00	1	1	00	00	1	1	00	00	2	2	00	00	111	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
3	00	16	2	3	00	256	00	00	00	16	4	00	00	460	5
00	00	15	9	11	00	240	00	00	00	38	19	1	00	412	4
00	00	00	00	00	00	439	207	00	00	14	9	00	00	393	161
00	00	2	00	8	00	341	00	00	00	5	00	00	00	1,083	00
00	00	21	1	00	00	508	00	00	00	17	1	00	00	1,801	00
00	00	3	1	00	00	49	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	624	00
00	00	6	00	6	00	310	00	00	00	18	00	00	00	663	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	4	2	00	00	47	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	1	00	00	5	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	94	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	217	00
00	00	1	00	00	00	1,390	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	1,957	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	51	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	124	00
00	00	00	00	1	00	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	130	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
00	00	2	1	00	00	34	1	00	00	7	3	00	00	306	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	1	1	00	00	3	00
00	00	00	00	4	00	13	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	797	00
00	00	12	1	1	00	366	00	00	00	6	1	00	00	813	3
00	00	1	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	125	00
00	00	15	4	7	00	641	1	00	00	23	5	00	00	899	6
00	00	14	00	91	00	1,929	2	00	00	22	3	00	00	1,684	7
1	00	00	00	00	00	50	00	00	00	7	00	00	00	67	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	7	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	19	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	21	1	00	00	4	00	00	00	136	00
00	00	41	2	18	00	2,287	1	00	00	56	5	00	00	3,496	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	68	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	38	00	00	00	9	2	00	00	178	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	9	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	132	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	3	00	00	00	6	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	17	00
00	00	13	4	1	00	249	00	00	00	37	3	00	00	647	4
11	00	278	36	184	00	13,182	224	1	00	373	63	00	00	21,284	210

2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces.*

	Diseases.	Dumoh.							
		In-door.				Out-door.			
		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Miasmatic.	Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ic-terodes	00	00	88	2	00	00	1,504	4
	Typhoid, Typhus and continued	00	00	1	1	5	00	00	00
	Eruptive	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Dysenteria	00	00	21	3	00	00	176	2
	Diarrhœa	00	00	12	00	00	00	145	1
	Cholera	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
	Opthalmia	00	00	9	00	00	00	339	00
	Rheumatismus	00	00	16	00	00	00	545	00
	Other Miasmatic diseases	00	00	2	00	00	00	48	00
Enthetic.	Syphilitic diseases	00	00	18	00	00	00	181	00
	Lepra	00	00	4	00	00	00	7	00
	Hydrophobia	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other Enthetic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Para-sitic.	Scabies	00	00	00	00	00	00	522	00
	Vermes	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other parasitic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	79	00
Dietetic.	Scorbutus	00	00	7	00	00	00	36	00
	Other dietic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Constitutional.	Carcinoma	00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00
	Other Constitutional diseases	00	00	10	2	00	00	6	00
Tubercular.	Phthisis	00	00	4	00	00	00	23	00
	Other tubercular diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Diseases of the Nervous system	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	1
	Ditto of the Circulatory do	00	00	9	1	00	00	302	2
	Ditto of the Respiratory do	00	00	12	00	00	00	239	2
	Ditto of the Digestive do	00	00	16	2	00	00	343	1
	Ditto of the Urinary do	00	00	4	00	00	00	21	1
	Ditto of the Generative do	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Ditto of the Locomotive do	00	00	5	00	00	00	18	00
	Ditto of the Integumentary system	00	00	49	00	00	00	1,798	00
	Developmental diseases of children	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00
	Ditto of women	00	00	1	00	00	00	12	00
	Other Developmental diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Injuries	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Luxatura	00	00	2	00	00	00	3	00
	Morsus Serpentis	00	00	00	00	00	00	18	2
	Venenatio	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Fractura	00	00	3	00	00	00	7	00
	Other Injuries	1	00	21	1	00	00	171	00
	Total	1	00	314	12	5	00	6,571	16

class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year 1868.—(Continued.)

Hoshungabad.								Baitool.							
In-door.				Out-door.				In-door.				Out-door.			
Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
00	00	288	21	66	1	3,441	8	00	00	21	3	00	00	1,553	7
00	00	5	3	1	1	2	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	2	1	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
1	00	66	25	8	00	276	1	00	00	5	2	00	00	109	3
1	00	24	11	21	00	140	00	00	00	6	1	00	00	126	2
00	00	00	00	3	00	18	00	00	00	1	1	00	00	34	14
00	00	12	00	11	00	276	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	177	00
1	00	41	00	20	00	309	00	00	00	5	00	00	00	155	2
00	00	6	00	15	00	236	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	35	1
1	00	38	00	27	00	284	1	00	00	9	00	00	00	136	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	11	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	5	1	00	00	9	00
00	00	14	00	8	00	739	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	149	00
00	00	1	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	24	00
00	00	4	00	00	00	136	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	31	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	3	2	00	00	2	00	00	00	4	1	00	00	00	00
00	00	13	4	6	00	77	00	00	00	2	1	00	00	6	2
00	00	5	4	00	00	2	2	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
00	00	28	3	1	00	122	00	00	00	6	1	00	00	125	00
00	00	6	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	00
00	00	24	3	5	00	240	4	00	00	2	00	00	00	265	1
00	00	29	3	56	00	642	00	00	00	7	1	00	00	490	2
00	00	11	00	3	00	25	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	6	00
00	00	1	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	5	00	1	00	68	1	00	00	2	00	00	00	2	00
00	00	215	5	11	00	1,793	00	00	00	15	2	00	00	787	00
00	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
00	00	2	1	6	00	18	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	21	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	1	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	3	1	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
00	00	13	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	29	00	00	00	21	00	00	00	7	1	00	00	1	00
00	00	41	3	7	00	182	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	193	00
4	00	925	88	280	2	9,000	19	00	00	114	15	00	00	4,461	36

2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

	Diseases.	Nursingpore.							
		In-door.				Out-door.			
		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Miasmatic.	Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ic-terodes	2	00	69	6	16	00	974	2
	Typhoid, Typhus and continued ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Eruptive	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Dysenteria	1	1	26	6	1	00	66	1
	Diarrhœa	00	00	13	3	1	00	175	00
	Cholera	00	00	2	1	1	00	75	26
	Opthalmia	1	00	4	00	00	00	615	00
	Rheumatismus	00	00	30	00	00	00	178	00
	Other Miasmatic diseases	1	1	5	2	00	00	12	00
Parasitic. Exanthetic.	Syphilitic diseases	1	00	31	00	3	00	132	00
	Lepra	00	00	00	00	00	00	13	00
	Hydrophobia	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other Exthetic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Scabies	00	00	4	00	00	00	249	00
	Vermes	00	00	00	00	00	00	8	00
	Other parasitic diseases	00	00	00	00	6	00	38	00
Dietic.	Scorbutus	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
	Other dietic diseases	00	00	2	00	00	00	4	00
Constitutional.	Carcinoma	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other Constitutional diseases ..	00	00	7	2	00	00	7	00
Tubercular.	Phthisis	00	00	4	00	00	00	1	00
	Other tubercular diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	6	00
	Diseases of the Nervous system ..	1	1	7	1	00	00	141	00
	Ditto of the Circulatory do. ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
	Ditto of the Respiratory do. ..	1	00	8	3	00	00	167	00
	Ditto of the Digestive do. ..	2	00	8	1	6	00	620	00
	Ditto of the Urinary do. ..	00	00	2	00	00	00	13	00
	Ditto of the Generative do. ..	00	00	1	00	00	00	1	00
	Ditto of the Locomotive do. ..	00	00	2	00	00	00	225	00
	Ditto of the Integumentary system ..	3	00	144	5	8	00	916	00
	Developmental diseases of children ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Ditto of women ..	00	00	1	00	00	00	1	00
	Other Developmental diseases ...	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Injuries	00	00	1	1	00	00	00	00
	Luxatura	00	00	3	00	00	00	3	00
	Morsus Serpentis	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Vulnerationis	00	00	00	00	00	00	5	00
	Fractura	00	00	9	4	00	00	13	00
	Other Injuries	00	00	24	3	00	00	80	00
	Total ..	13	3	407	33	42	00	4,741	29

class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals the in year 1868.—(Continued.)

Chindwara.								Nimar.							
In-door.				Out-door.				In-door.				Out-door.			
Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
00	00	11	2	00	00	2,526	3	00	00	397	25	16	00	2,815	4
00	00	2	1	00	00	31	4	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	3	1
00	00	1	00	00	00	153	00	00	00	50	3	00	00	213	1
00	00	2	1	00	00	237	00	00	00	46	11	2	00	206	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	82	19	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	675	00	00	00	11	00	00	00	196	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	349	00	00	00	2	1	2	00	354	00
00	00	4	00	00	00	200	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	83	00
00	00	5	00	00	00	315	00	2	00	37	00	3	00	436	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	14	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	13	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	1	1	00	00	1	00	00	00	2	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	3	00	00	00	756	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	123	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	91	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	122	00
00	00	1	00	00	00	59	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	40	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	36	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	1	1	00	00	5	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	12	00	00	00	7	2	00	00	18	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	4	1	00	00	2	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	7	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	16	00
00	00	1	00	00	00	530	1	00	00	23	00	00	00	349	[illegible]
00	00	00	00	00	00	5	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	33	00
00	00	7	2	00	00	719	00	00	00	36	3	00	00	381	[illegible]
00	00	5	00	00	00	1,578	2	00	00	35	3	4	00	764	1
00	00	2	00	00	00	23	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	26	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	6	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	7	00
00	00	1	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	94	00
00	00	12	1	00	00	1,995	00	1	00	112	5	2	00	929	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	46	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	24	00
00	00	8	3	00	00	59	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	5	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	9	00	00	00	5	00	00	00	24	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	1
00	00	1	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	11	00	00	00	10	1	00	00	5	00
00	00	5	1	00	00	276	00	00	00	27	4	00	00	112	1
00	00	79	11	00	00	10,780	30	3	00	876	60	29	00	7,474	17

2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces*

	Diseases.	Raepore.							
		In-door.				Out-door.			
		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Miasmatic.	Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ictero-ides	00	00	113	4	40	00	4,818	2
	Typhoid, Typhus and continued ..	00	00	23	2	00	00	145	00
	Eruptive	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00
	Dysenteria	00	00	29	6	00	00	457	00
	Diarrhœa	00	00	20	1	00	00	394	1
	Cholera	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Opthalmia	00	00	14	00	00	00	934	00
	Rheumatismus	00	00	49	00	00	00	1,416	00
	Other Miasmatic diseases	00	00	6	00	00	00	1,085	1
Parasitic.	Syphilitic diseases	00	00	19	00	00	00	480	00
	Lepra	00	00	1	00	00	00	203	00
	Hydrophobia	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other Enthetic diseases	00	00	12	00	00	00	466	00
	Scabies	00	00	00	00	00	00	943	00
	Vermes	00	00	00	00	00	00	91	00
	Other parasitic diseases	00	00	1	00	00	00	61	00
Dietetic.	Scorbutus	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
	Other dietic diseases	00	00	1	00	00	00	2	00
Constitutional.	Carcinoma	00	00	1	00	00	00	00	00
	Other Constitutional diseases ..	00	00	8	2	00	00	88	00
Tubercular.	Phthisis	00	00	1	00	00	00	22	00
	Other tubercular diseases	00	00	1	00	00	00	65	00
	Diseases of the Nervous system ..	00	00	54	1	00	00	1,151	00
	Ditto of the Circulatory do ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Ditto of the Respiratory do ..	00	00	15	00	00	00	1,248	1
	Ditto of the Digestive do ..	1	00	26	1	00	00	2,665	1
	Ditto of the Urinary do ..	00	00	51	4	00	00	41	00
	Ditto of the Generative do ..	00	00	1	00	00	00	26	00
	Ditto of the Locomotive do ..	00	00	11	00	00	00	26	00
	Ditto of the Integumentary system ..	00	00	49	1	00	00	3,500	00
	Developmental diseases of children ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	85	00
	Ditto of women ..	00	00	6	3	00	00	88	00
	Other Developmental diseases ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Injuries	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Luxatura	00	00	00	00	00	00	2	00
	Morsus Serpentis	00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00
	Venenatio	00	00	2	2	00	00	2	1
	Fractura	00	00	10	3	00	00	6	00
	Other Injuries	00	00	23	1	00	00	293	1
	Total ..	1	00	538	31	40	00	20,818	8

class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year 1868.—(Continued.)

Belaspore.								Sumbulpore.							
In-door				Out-door.				In-door.				Out-door.			
Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
00	00	12	3	00	00	1,200	3	00	00	20	1	7 00		278	1
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00 00		1	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00 00	00		00
00	00	6	6	00	00	164	1	00	00	25	14	00 00		64	00
00	00	12	1	00	00	70	00	00	00	00	00	00 00		3	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00 00	00		00
00	00	00	00	00	00	638	00	00	00	5	00	00 00		79	00
00	00	10	1	00	00	229	00	00	00	12	2	00 00		52	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	48	00	00	00	9	00	00 00		50	00
00	00	23	00	00	00	135	00	00	00	3	00	00 00		15	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	8	00	00 00		5	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00 00	00		00
00	00	00	00	00	00	12	00	00	00	4	2	00 00		38	00
00	00	4	00	00	00	222	00	00	00	2	00	00 00		45	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	25	00	00	00	00	00	00 00		42	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	0	00	00 00		12	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00 00		1	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00 00		1	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00 00	00		00
00	00	8	3	00	00	4	00	00	00	3	00	00 00		7	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00 00		3	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	1	00	00 00		2	00
00	00	12	1	00	00	158	00	00	00	6	1	00 00		92	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00 00	00		00
00	00	4	2	00	00	134	00	00	00	5	2	00 00		45	00
00	00	20	2	00	00	907	00	00	00	13	1	00 00		191	1
00	00	4	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	8	1	00 00		5	00
00	00	4	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	2	00	00 00		2	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00	00 00		12	00
00	00	31	00	00	00	491	00	00	00	25	2	00 00		183	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	9	00	00	00	00	00	00 00		1	00
00	00	2	00	00	00	6	00	00	00	1	00	00 00		2	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00 00	00		00
00	00	00	00	00	00	9	00	00	00	2	1	00 00	00		00
00	00	4	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	00	00	00 00	00		00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00	00 00	00		00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00 00	00		00
00	00	2	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	8	1	00 00		2	00
00	00	10	00	00	00	94	00	00	00	9	2	00 00		31	00
00	00	160	19	00	00	4,582	4	00	00	180	30	7 00		1,267	2

2.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each of the Central Provinces

	Diseases.	Seroncha.							
		In-door.				Out-door.			
		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans		Natives.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Miasmatic.	Fever Intermittens, Remittens and Ie-terodes	00	00	4	00	30	00	366	00
	Typhoid, Typhus and continued ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Eruptive	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Dysenteria	00	00	2	1	4	00	42	00
	Diarrhœa	00	00	1	00	2	00	31	00
	Cholera	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Ophthalmia	00	00	00	00	2	00	205	00
	Rheumatismus	00	00	3	00	3	00	93	00
	Other Miasmatic diseases . ..	00	00	3	00	2	00	20	00
Parasites.	Syphilitic diseases	00	00	6	00	14	00	56	00
	Lepra	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Hydrophobia	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Other Lithetic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	5	00
	Scabies	00	00	00	00	00	00	57	00
	Vermes	00	00	00	00	00	00	8	00
	Other parasitic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	7	00
	Scorbutus	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	00
Dietic	Other dietic diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Carcinoma	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
Constitutional.	Other Constitutional diseases ..	00	00	3	00	00	00	9	00
	Phthisis	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Tubercular.	Other tubercular diseases	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	00
	Diseases of the Nervous system ..	00	00	00	00	2	00	75	00
	Ditto of the Circulatory do ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Ditto of the Respiratory do ..	00	00	4	00	6	00	62	1
	Ditto of the Digestive do ..	00	00	1	1	29	00	471	1
	Ditto of the Urinary do ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	6	00
	Diato of the Generative do ..	00	00	00	00	2	00	10	00
	Ditto of the Locomotive do ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	4	00
	Ditto of the Integumentry do ..	00	00	15	1	4	00	172	00
	Developmental diseases of children ..	00	00	1	00	00	00	8	1
	Ditto of women	00	00	1	00	00	00	13	00
	Other Developmental diseases ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Injuries	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Luxatura	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Morsus Serpentis..	00	00	1	00	1	00	8	1
	Venenatio	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	Fractura	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	00
	Other Injuries	00	00	1	1	2	00	43	00
	Total ..	00	00	46	4	103	00	1,777	4

class of diseases, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the year 1868.—(Concluded.)

Total.							
In-door.				Out-door.			
Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
16	00	1,882	104	288	1	48,915	96
00	00	36	10	8	1	358	9
00	00	100	21	00	00	124	2
7	1	415	121	37	00	3,836	32
4	00	316	91	43	00	5,087	32
00	00	147	66	4	00	3,596	1,481
1	00	136	00	25	00	9,926	1
2	00	365	13	27	00	11,327	12
1	1	151	9	22	00	4,205	12
7	00	348	2	62	00	5,989	2
00	00	27	4	00	00	567	00
00	00	5	2	00	00	14	
1	00	36	4	12	00	1,799	12
00	00	55	00	8	00	13,149	00
00	00	10	00	00	00	990	00
00	00	9	00	7	00	1,675	00
00	00	14	00	00	00	123	00
00	00	3	00	00	00	203	00
00	00	20	4	00	00	39	00
00	00	132	41	7	00	940	8
1	00	27	8	00	00	98	5
00	00	12	3	4	00	1,157	00
1	1	275	19	7	00	9,243	12
00	00	26	4	00	00	552	5
1	00	249	40	21	00	9,423	27
4	00	270	26	226	00	22,644	28
2	1	110	8	3	00	529	2
00	00	20	00	2	00	234	00
00	00	82	1	2	00	1,063	2
4	00	1,088	59	53	00	34,254	1
00	00	1	00	6	00	264	2
00	00	72	14	6	00	604	2
00	00	8	3	00	00	59	00
00	00	3	2	00	00	18	00
00	00	20	00	00	00	321	00
00	00	7	1	1	00	66	7
00	00	45	4	00	00	76	1
00	00	123	11	00	00	216	1
1	00	379	37	12	00	4,671	11
53	4	7,004	726	893	2	1,98,450	1,714

3. *Return of Vaccine Operations in the Central Provinces during the year* 1868-69.

By whom performed.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful or unknown.	Percentage of successful cases.
Vaccine Department, Head-quarters.	43,484	34,503	4,087	4,894	79·34
Do. Sub-ditto. Sumbulpore..	23,416	21,982	1,388	46	93·87
Municipal Vaccinators ..	64,827	52,033	9,512	3,282	80·26
	131,727	108,518	14,987	8,222	82·39